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A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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MR. WILSON INVITES 'COMPARISON OF VIEWS' OF ALL THE NATIONS AT WAR

GIVE ISLANDS BACK IS GREEKS' REPLY TO ALLIED DEMAND

Formal Protest Against The Landing of Provisional Government Troops

GIVEN PROTECTION

Venizelists Were Guarded By the Entente Powers, Is Assertion

NEW ULTIMATUM

Includes Call for Inquiry By Mixed Board Into Recent Disturbances

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 21.—Reuter's Agency learns that the Greek Government, in its Note to the Allies, on Tuesday, protested against the landing of Venizelists, under the protection of the Allies, on certain islands, the restoration of which was demanded. Up to the present, the Greek Government has carried out its promises most satisfactorily.

Reuter's Agency learns that the new Note from the Allies to Greece is expected to be delivered today. The principal demands are the prohibition of Reservists' meetings; Allied control of the Posts, Telegraphs and Railways; the release of imprisoned Venizelists and an inquiry by a mixed commission into the disturbances on the 1st and 2nd.

China American Association Plans to Extend Influence

Meeting Next Friday Will Discuss Establishing Affiliated Branches Throughout the Country

Friday next has been fixed for the annual meeting of the American Association of China and it will take place at the U. S. Court-room at a quarter past five.

An amendment to the Constitution, dealing with the establishment of affiliated branches in China is to be brought before the meeting by the Executive Committee. The proposed amendment reads:—

1.—Existing American organisations in China, having as their object, activities similar to those for which this association is formed, and as set forth in Article 2 of the constitution, and any such as may be subsequently formed with a membership of not less than 10, may affiliate with this Association as branches, to be named in accordance with their geographical location.

2.—Such branches shall be governed by the Constitution of the American Association of China, and any acts of the Executive Committee in conformity therewith, and failure to carry out the provisions of this section shall be referred to the Executive Committee for action.

3.—Each branch may elect annually in January, a Supervising Committee including a Chairman, a Secretary and a Treasurer, which Committee may, under such Bye-Laws as it may make and which have been approved by the Executive Committee of the Association, control the local activities of that particular branch, and shall on December 15, each year, render a report to the Executive Committee of its actions and financial condition.

4.—Each Supervising Committee, through its Chairman may make recommendations to the Executive Committee in Shanghai concerning any subjects which require action by higher authority which recommendations may, after due consideration by the Executive Committee, be forwarded to the proper authorities with such indorsement as may seem desirable.

5.—Each branch shall be entitled to nominate a member of the Association as a delegate to represent it at the meetings of the Association or of the Executive Committee, which delegate shall be privileged to cast one vote upon any subject deliberated upon. They shall also be privileged to nominate from among members residing in Shanghai, candidates for election to the Executive Committee.

6.—A member of any branch may become a member of the Association upon confirmation by the Executive Committee as provided for in Article III of the Constitution, and shall thereafter so long as he continues in good standing, enjoy the privileges of membership in any branch within whose jurisdiction he may reside.

7.—The annual dues of members residing permanently outside of Shanghai shall be payable to the Treasurer of the branch within whose jurisdiction they reside for the 3 months next prior to December 31, and the funds thus collected shall be available for the expenses of such branch under the supervision of its Committee.

8.—On January 1 each year each branch shall pay to the Treasurer of the Association at Shanghai the sum of Mex. $15.00 as an affiliation fee and failure to pay such fee shall be a cause for termination of the affiliation of the branch so failing.

9.—Any expense in excess of Mex. $15.00 incurred by the Association on behalf of any branch shall be re-imbursed by such branch to the Treasurer of the Association.

Not Playing, But Warfare ◎ Testing Air Currents

At first sight this picture might appear as if it were made in the courtyard of some institution for soldiers whose minds have been enfeebled by the strain of the great conflict. But the soldiers are not playing, nor are they feeble minded. They are engaged in very serious business. They are about to release toy balloons that the experts of the aviation corps may determine the direction and strength of the higher air currents before ascending.

NOT A PEACE NOTE, OR EVEN MEDIATION; MERELY SOUNDINGS

Lansing Says Neutrals' Case Increasingly Critical; U.S. On Verge of War

'VIRTUALLY SAME'

President's Summing Up Of Declared Objects of Belligerent Statesmen

NEW YORK SLUMP

War-Share Market Almost Demoralised; 50,000 U.S. Steels Offered in Block

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, December 21.—President Wilson has cabled to all belligerent and neutral countries, suggesting that the opportunity is propitious for a comparison of the views of belligerents regarding the terms which must precede the conclusion of ultimate peace. He emphasises that he does not propose a peace Note, or even mediation, but is merely taking soundings.

Secretary of State Lansing has issued a statement explaining President Wilson's Note. He declares that the situation for neutrals is becoming increasingly critical, the United States itself being drawn near the verge of war.

Willing to Take Initiative

London, December 21.—President Wilson's Note has been issued here. He hopes that the Governments will consider the action suggested in the friendliest spirit. He is somewhat embarrassed to offer the suggestion at the present time, because it may seem prompted by the recent overtures of the Central Powers, but it is in no way associated with them. He would have delayed his suggestion till the overtures had been answered, except that he had the same object in view.

President Wilson expresses his willingness to take the initiative, but has no desire to determine the method or instrumentality. He draws attention to the fact that the objects all the belligerent statesmen have declared they have in mind are virtually the same.

U.S. Vitally Interested

The United States is as vitally interested in the measures to be taken to secure the future peace of the world as the belligerents and the concrete objects for which the war is being waged have never been definitely stated.

In the House of Commons, today, Sir John Simon expressed the desire to voice the acceptance by the whole United Kingdom of the speech made by the Prime Minister on the 19th. The German Note did not contain terms lending themselves to consideration. The communication was in no way a peace proposal.

The Prime Minister had not slammed the door of peace. The nation agreed that it would be an unpardonable crime to allow the war to continue one unnecessary hour and the deepest treachery, by fighting or otherwise, to falter in securing the essentially defensive and unaggressive objects for which they entered the war.

Great Slump in New York

New York, December 21.—There has been a sensational slump, bordering on demoralisation. War-shares fell two to eleven points for future delivery. There was an offering of 50,000 United States Steel at 104½, as against the previous day's quotation of 108, in a single block. Such a volume has never been recorded in the history of the Stock Exchange.

M. Briand's Confidence

Paris, December 20.—The Premier, M. Briand, introducing the newly-constituted Cabinet to the Senate, on Tuesday, made a speech defining France's attitude to Germany's peace

Refute German Charge On Sinking of Kolga

Admiralty Denies That British Submarines Even Sunk Such a Vessel

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 20.—A wireless report of an interview with Herr Zimmermann, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, quotes him as saying that the German steamer Kolga was sunk and seven of the crew perished and British submarines steered round the vessel, without attempting to rescue them. The British Admiralty declares that the traditions of the British navy are sufficient refutation and British submarines have sunk no German ship with the name Kolga.

RUMANIAN MINISTRY CANCELS RESIGNATION

Cabinet Crisis Is Ended; Bratiano Returns To Army Headquarters

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Jassy, December 13.—The Ministerial crisis has ended by the Cabinet withdrawing its resignation. M. Bratiano has returned to army headquarters.

CLEMENCY FOR IRISH REBELS IS ANNOUNCED

All Prisoners Not Yet Brought Up For Trial Will Soon Be Given Freedom

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 21.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. H. E. Duke, Chief Secretary for Ireland, announced that all prisoners concerned in the Irish rebellion who have not been tried are about to be released.

BATOCKI TO NEGOTIATE ON DIVISION OF SPOILS

Says Rumanian Captures Big Enough to Please The Most Pessimistic

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, December 20.—Herr Batocki, the German Food Controller, is visiting Vienna and Buda-Pest, to negotiate for the distribution of the food booty captured in Rumania. In an interview, he said that it was big enough to please the most pessimistic.

Hoist German Flag On Danish Steamer

Submarine Sends Captured Sailors Ashore; Holds Captain Of British Boat

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Corunna, December 20.—A submarine has escorted a Danish steamer, flying the German war flag, to Finisterre, carrying forty-nine men of the crews of other ships. The Captain of the British s.s. Blairhall (2,549 tons) was made a prisoner.

The submarine subsequently pursued two other steamers and gunfiring was heard.

Begin Lloyd George's General Mobilisation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 20.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Worthington Evans announced that the Ministry has ordered the debadging of all semi-skilled and unskilled men, enabling them to be called up as soon as they could be spared or replaced.

NEWSPAPER HOLIDAYS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 21.—No newspapers will be published on Christmas Day and no evening papers on Boxing Day.

Torpedo-Boats Finish Career Of The U.-46

German Submarine Had Destroyed Number of Vessels Off St. Nazaire

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 21.—It is reported that torpedo-boats have sunk the German submarine U.-46, which had sunk several vessels off St. Nazaire.

Purchase of American 'Planes Discouraging Deal For Gt. Britain

Investigating Committee Says; 'Wisely, Not Repeated;' Vindicate Administration

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 21.—It is understood that one of the last acts of the late Government was to transform the Air Board into an Air Ministry, ranking with the Boards of Trade, Agriculture and Education. The Board will consist of a President appointed by His Majesty and members appointed by an Order in Council.

The final report of the Committee of Investigation into the Royal Flying Corps generally vindicates the conduct of the administration of the Corps. It pays a tribute to the recent wonderful improvement in efficiency, which is due to the unremitting labor of the Directorate of Military Aeronautics and not a spasmodic effort resulting from the agitation.

It refers to the criticism of a certain machine as ill-founded, pointing out that it was employed in the destruction of three Zeppelins in England. It says that the Admiralty's purchase of American machines and engines at the outbreak of the war was a discouraging experience and, wisely, was not repeated.

The chief recommendation made by the Committee is to separate the equipment from the executive command.

RUMANIANS CHALLENGE INVADERS IN DOBRUDJA

Turn and Meet Pursuers; Berlin Says Strong Hostile Attacks Repulsed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Berlin, December 20.—The official communique issued this evening reported: In the most northern part of the Dobrudja, the enemy, who, up to the present, have been retiring, have resumed their resistance. Strong hostile attacks in the Czerna loop were repulsed.

Petrograd, December 20.—An official communique reports: We repulsed enemy attacks south-west of Brody and also in the region of Parlita, on the left bank of the Danube. There was intense fighting on our right flank in the Dobrudja.

AVIATORS HARASS TURKS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 21.—An official despatch from Mesopotamia reports: British aeroplanes have bombed river craft westward of Kut-el-Amara and strong reconnaissances westward of Shumran, in the bend of the Tigris. The enemy's positions at Sann-i-Yat and Kut-el-Amara have been heavily bombarded and the bridge across the Hai River set on fire.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
- Per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic Dec. 24
- Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Dec. 26
- Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Dec. 28
- Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Dec. 30
- Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Jan. 2

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
- Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. Dec. 23
- Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Dec. 30
- Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador.... Jan. 2
- Per T.K.K. s.s. Nippon M. Jan. 7

For Europe:—
- Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo M. Dec. 23
- Per P. & O. s.s. Novara Dec. 25
- Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. Dec. 31
- Per M.M. s.s. Athos..... Jan. 1
- Per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic Jan. 6

Mails to Arrive:—

The French mail of November 12 was due at Hongkong on Dec. 20, and here today. Left Singapore on December 10, per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic.

The Canadian mail of Dec. 15 is due at Yokohama on Dec. 29, and here on Jan. 3. Left Vancouver on December 15, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan.

The French mail of November 29 is due at Hongkong on January 4, and here on January 8. Left Marseilles on November 29, per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

Hongkong's Governor Denies China Britons Are Shirking Service

Believes All Medically Fit Are Willing to Volunteer if Allowed to Go

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Hongkong, December 21.—In the Legislative Council, today, the Governor described as ignorant and mischievous the statement, for which there is not the slightest foundation, made in anonymous letters to the press, commenting on the attitude of Britons in the Colony, as being unwilling to do their duty to their King and country. Sir Henry May stated that he had no hesitation in saying that all the members of the armed forces in the Colony who were medically fit would volunteer for the front tomorrow, if allowed to go.

JAPANESE STAND FIRM IN THE AMOY DISPUTE

Assert no Breach of Sovereignty in Establishing Police Station in City

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, December 22.—Baron Hayashi and Dr. Wu Ting-fang had a further conference, yesterday afternoon, lasting for over three hours, at which most of the Chenchiatung demands were discussed, with no definite result. Another conference will take place tomorrow.

The Japanese Legation, yesterday, replied to the formal protest of the Chinese Government against the establishment of a Japanese police station in the native city at Amoy, repudiating the Chinese argument that such is a breach of Chinese sovereignty.

There was a heavy snowfall yesterday and today throughout Chihli, which was greatly welcomed by the farmers, as auguring well for next year's crops.

Owing to the inclement weather, yesterday's meeting of the House of Representatives had to be abandoned, a quorum not being obtainable. According to general opinion, however, this appears to be a minor consideration, as compared to the beneficial effects of the snowfall.

PEERAGE FOR HARCOURT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 21.—The Rt. Hon. Lewis Harcourt receives a peerage.

REJECT NEW NATIONAL FRENCH DEFENCE PLAN

Committee Holds It Would Deprive Parliament of Constitutional Powers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 20.—The special committee of the Chamber has rejected by 24 votes to 3 the bill introduced by the Government authorising the latter to take by decree measures necessary for national defence, especially with regard to agricultural and industrial output, the recruiting of labor and the sale, distribution and consumption of commodities, as depriving Parliament of its constitutional powers.

AUSTRIAN PREMIERSHIP IS CHANGED ONCE AGAIN

Martinic Replaces Spitzmuller; Cabinet Otherwise Is Little Altered

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 21.—The difficulties of the political situation in Austria are illustrated by a sudden and unexplained change in the Premiership. Dr. Martinic becomes Premier instead of Dr. Spitzmuller, who takes charge of the Ministry of Finance. Otherwise, the Cabinet is little altered.

Suffren Torpedoed Is Germans' Claim

Say Warship Which Mysteriously Disappeared Was Sunk Off Lisbon, Nov. 26

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 20.—A German official communique claims that a German submarine torpedoed the French battle-ship Suffren, which has disappeared with all on board, fifty miles north-west of Lisbon, on November 26.

The Weather

Foggy and damp weather, with threats of rain. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 61.3 and the minimum 37.9, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 46.4 and 25.9.

proposals. "Times are serious," said he, but the country has passed through others which were worse, for instance, when the Germans were attacking Verdun. Ten months have elapsed since then and victory has been inscribed not on the German flag, but on France's flag. Germany never obtained a decisive success and, not having done so at the beginning, she can not secure one now.

"In view of Germany's forty-five years' preparation, she might have expected a decisive victory early in the campaign, but, since her failures on the Marne and the Yser, she has been doomed to defeat.

"Since that time, the Allies' efforts have been intensified and co-ordinated. There has been unity of action on the part of the four great Powers. When the Germans announced that they would take Verdun, the Anglo-French offensive was prepared on the Somme and, when carried out, it proved successful. Likewise, the enemy having made a great attack on Italy, the Russians moved forward and immediately relieved the pressure on the Italians.

'Snare and a Trick'

"These concerted efforts succeeded in weakening the German forces. Germany was calling up the last reserves of her population. If, at the time when she was obtaining successes in the East, she felt sure of victory, would she have made such a proposal of peace? It was a snare and a trick.

"Germany is in a difficult period. Signs of weakening have shown themselves in German public opinion. The Allies strove up to the very last minute to preserve peace, but the Central Powers had made up their minds for war and plunged into it with the conviction that they would conquer.

"The German Chancellor even went so far as to say that scraps of paper were of no account. Such words can now be forgotten and the responsibility will fall on Germany. When she says: 'We are victorious' and proposes peace, she is not telling the truth. She is not victorious and does not feel that she will be, otherwise she would force her victory upon the world.

"Her cry for peace is a cry of weakness and also a ruse. It is impossible to find anything definite in the proposal, which, made under the conditions, is simply another act of war."

M. Briand concluded, amid loud applause: "The Allies' official reply will be worthy of our country."

Regina, December 20.—Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada, has sent a message to Mr. Lloyd George, saying that Canada will spare no sacrifice to make triumphant the great cause for which the Allies are contending.

Leave Reply to France?

A Japanese cable states: Tokio, December 21.—The views of the Entente Powers will be collected by the French Government and it is reported that the French Government will draft a reply to Germany after their views have reached its hands.

Shipping Bulletins

The Chinese steamer Chefoo, 1,089 tons gross, working for many years the Newchwang-Lungkou service under charter of Messrs. F. D. Farmer & Co., Newchwang, was last year brought under the hammer at Dalny and was knocked down to a Chinese compradore of Messrs. Jardine, Mathison & Co., Dalny. She is reported to have been resold to a Chinese buyer for Taels 151,000, and, on the expiration of the term of her present charter, will be restored to the North China service. She is rather superannuated, being built just forty years ago in Greenock, and underwent a thorough renovation of her hull and engine at Shanghai, before she was sold to the present buyer.

* * *

The s.s. Kaiho Maru, belonging to a Japanese steamship company of Kobe, and manned by a crew of 49, cleared the port of Kobe on November 3 with about 3,500 tons of matches, cotton manufactures, etc., for Rangoon where she was due on the 29th ult. No tidings whatever of her have been had since, and some people fear that she has been shipwrecked and lost. The route of her navigation is one of the busiest marine highways and this fact intensifies the dread of those directly concerned all the more. Whilst her owners asked the Naval Office to look out for the missing vessel, they sent round a similar request to the Branch Offices of the N. Y. K. In passing, she was sub-chartered by the N. Y. K. from the M.B.K., the charterer.

* * *

The S. M. R. Co's. Dalny-Hongkong direct steamer service, via Newchwang, Chefoo, Weihaiwei, Tsingtau, Shanghai, and Canton, just opened, as reported previously, will be worked semi-regularly at first by the company's chartered steamer Taihei Maru, which will leave Dalny towards the end of this month, followed by the other steamer Satsuki Maru next January. The Taihei Maru has already completed her twenty-fourth round trip between Dalny and Hongkong.

* * *

Owing to an annual overhauling of the D. K. K. s.s. Saitsu Maru, which has necessitated her to cancel one round trip between Dalny and Tientsin, another of the company's steamers, the Tencho Maru, has been withdrawn from the Dalny-Shanghai cargo service, and has been placed in her stead to run to Tientsin.

CONSCRIPTION FOR U. S.

A Japanese cable states: It is reported that a bill for conscription has been placed before the Senate of the U.S.A. and, on December 18, the Chief of General Staff explained the importance of its effect in the committee meeting for the bill.

News Brevities

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., notify the public that all baggage going aboard the company's s.s. Empress of Russia will be examined before it is allowed on the tender. The examination of all heavy baggage will take place at the company's office, Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, at 3 p.m. on December 29. The examination of all hand baggage will take place on the Customs jetty on December 31. The tender is scheduled to leave at 9.30 a.m. and all hand baggage must be on the jetty not later than 9 a.m. The pontoon, on which the baggage is examined, will be closed to all except passengers during the examination.

* * *

One of the most artistic calendars that we have seen has just been sent to us by the Walk Over Shoe Company. It shows the full length portrait of a young girl raising a wonderful skirt just high enough to display a very dainty ankle which adorns a well fitting shoe. The picture is executed in beautiful colors. The calendar is sure to be as popular as the shop from which it came.

* * *

Sullivan's, No. 11 Nanking Road, suggest that their fine chocolates, put up in pretty Christmas boxes, make the best kind of present for the Yuletide season. The chocolates are made fresh each day by skilled American confectioners.

* * *

The Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company have sent us two well executed calendars. Each has a very fine production of some well known picture and one contains an excellent letter rack.

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The annual conference of the South China Baptist Mission was held in Swatow, December 7-15.

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The National Herald says:—The American lady aviator, Miss Catherine Stinson, will come to Peking in January.

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The Sinwanpao reports:—Ma Chun-fu, who killed Mr. Martin, of Nanking, will be duly executed, as the sanction of the Department of Justice has been obtained.

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Mr. Norman Caldbeck Macgregor, of Caldbeck, Macgregor and Co., is a visitor in the city, stopping at the Astor House. Mr. Macgregor is on his way to the Federated Malay States.

A.D.C. PANTOMIME

The Committee notify the public that all seats booked for the opening performances and not taken up within 24 hours will be resold. This is imperative owing to the great demand for seats. During the holidays, viz., Monday and Tuesday next, the 25th and 26th, the Box Plan will be open at the Lyceum Theater instead of at Messrs. Moutrie's. Seatholders are also kindly requested to bear in mind that at each performance the curtain will be raised at 9 p.m. sharp.

Britain Will Continue To Arm Merchantmen

Have Right to Defend Themselves Against Attack, Carson Insists

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 21.—In the House of Commons, today, Sir Edward Carson, referring to the reply of Germany regarding Captain Blaikie, declared that Great Britain did not admit the distinction between the rights of unarmed merchantmen and those armed for self-defence. Doubtless, Germany aimed at confusing offensive and defensive action with the object of inducing neutrals to treat vessels armed for self-defence as warships.

Britain's position was that merchantmen enjoyed the immemorial right to defend themselves against attack, visit or search by an enemy by any means and he believed all neutrals accepted this view, which, moreover, is embodied in the German prize regulations. He assured the House that continuous attention was being given to the arming of merchantmen for their self-protection.

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For "HER"

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GERMANY REGARDING ALL ARMED SHIPS AS LEGITIMATE PREY?

Can Claim Immunity No Longer As Peaceful Traders, Says Herr Zimmermann

DENIES RULES ARE VIOLATED

Germany Intends, He Says, To Sink All Neutral Ships With Contraband

(*By Wireless to The New York Times*)

Berlin, November 15, (via Sayville.)—Five weeks ago Secretary von Jagow told me, unequivocally, in a private conversation that "no new orders have been issued to submarine commanders," answering my explicit question whether Germany was keeping and purposed further to keep faith with America on the submarine pledges.

Today I have been able to obtain from Under Secretary of State Zimmermann not only confirmation that the submarine status quo still exists unmodified, but the following important statement more clearly defining the German position, which has particular significance in view of the continued and increasingly successful activities of German submarines in the Atlantic and Subarctic and the new and intensive stage which the economic war has entered:

"The German naval forces are not sinking neutral merchant ships *per se*. They are sinking as a defensive measure ammunition transports and other contraband shipments to our enemies that are calculated to lengthen the war. It is not strictly correct, therefore, to speak of 'submarine warfare' in this connection. We are conducting cruiser warfare, waged by means of submarines, acting in puncilious compliance with the rules of international law applying to cruiser warfare. Our position, therefore, both militarily and from the viewpoint of international law is irreproachable, and the propagandistic accusation and charge in connection with ships sunk, as agitated by the English press, are interesting and important only as indicating how hard England is being hit by our defensive submarine measures against England's hunger war and England's economic strangle hold on the neutral nations in question."

Herr Zimmermann made it clear that Germany "couldn't sit quietly, hands in lap, and watch the illegal British blockade of neighboring neutrals, but would keep up her end in the economic war forced on Germany by England with the same relentless determination as on all purely military fronts."

"Our cruiser warfare with submarines," he said, "is being conducted in strict compliance with the German prize regulations, which correspond to the international rules laid down and agreed to in the Declaration of London, and this despite the fact that England has refused to be bound by the London Declaration. Germany, accordingly, will continue to exercise her perfect good right to take these defensive measures. If neutrals have to lament the loss of ships and cargoes, it should be remembered that the real blame lies on England.

"As the armament of several British ships has been used for attack contrary to the English declaration, and it has, therefore, endangered the lives of crew and passengers, of course armed ships cannot be considered as peaceful trade boats. It is England which has from the very first consistently violated neutral commerce and reduced it to a state of bondage, making the freedom of the seas an empty phrase in violation of international law, extending the contraband list by all means in its power, including economic pressure, and seeking to encourage and in some cases to compel the carrying of contraband to our enemies, and then crying out when its own illegal measures react like a boomerang and strike home at a vulnerable and vital spot.

"England has not only blockaded neutral countries, but by means of blacklists, by the compulsory chartering of neutral tonnage, by the extension of the contraband list, by the confiscation of neutral fishing fleets and other high-handed, illegal methods, it has more and more succeeded in compelling neutral trade and commerce to comply with its will. In contradistinction to England, Germany does not seek to throttle legitimate commerce. We are merely seeking to put an end to contraband shipments to our enemies in selfdefense, and I am glad to be in a position to say that our submarines are able to keep up the war and prevent contraband shipments from reaching our enemies, and to do so in a manner irreproachable in the sight of international law. It is perhaps a work of supererogation to point out that neutrals have an effective remedy against further loss of ships in their own hands by simply resisting England's illegal economic pressure and discontinuing the carrying contraband."

Submarine Rumors Start New Alarm In Washington

Washington, November 15.—The closest scrutiny is being kept by the Administration on developments in Germany's renewed submarine activity, for it is realised that several of the U-boat attacks on merchant ships are attended by circumstances that bring the German operations dangerously close to violation of the pledges of the Imperial Government to the United States. But beyond these manifestations of Germany's intention to sink merchantmen on a scale never before attempted, officials here have been impressed by reports that afford cause for worry among those who look with concern upon the possibility of a break in the relations of the two Governments.

But how much truth there is in these stories even officials are unable to determine, but it appears to be a fact that some of the statements have come from sources that are regarded as reliable.

Reason exist for the belief that Ambassador Gerard returned to the United States to tell President Wilson that the agitation among the German people for a renewal of the ruthless submarine warfare was so keen that the Imperial Government would have difficulty in preventing it. Reports from other sources in Germany show that Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and the conservative element are having a hard time restraining those who have been impressed by the propaganda engineered by Grand Admiral von Tripitz and the radical group committed to the submarine policy that reached its high mark in the torpedoing of the Lusitania. Recently observers here found reason to suspect that the Imperial Admiralty, still impregnated with the Tripitz influence, was conducting U-boat operations with a disregard for the pledges to the United States.

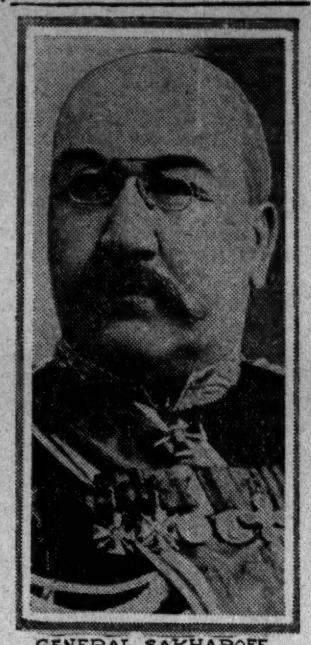
In view of the care with which officials here are guarding information that comes to them with reference to German submarine operations, it is difficult to ascertain just what is the extent of the knowledge they possess on the subject. The Times correspondent has been told, for example, that Colonel E. M. House, intimate adviser of Presdent Wilson, has informed friends that Germany has decided to renew U-Boat attacks without warning and take the consequences. Nothing has been learned in any authoritative or reliable quarter to justify that statement, but some persons may see significance in that fact that Colonel House spent last night and today at the White House.

From a source that at the very least may be regarded as semi-authoritative comes a flat statement that the German Government has arranged or is about to arrange for stationing "mother ships" off the American coast to supply fuel, food, and ammunition to a flotilla of large submarines that will lie along the steamer lanes and prey on vessels bound for the ports of Germany's enemies. It is also said here that German submarines probably will next be heard from off the east coast of Mexico, where they will harass merchantmen engaged in carrying oil from Tampico to England. This oil is mainly for the use of the British battle fleet and without it that great force would find operations difficult.

Added to these is a statement made in a quarter which ought to be in a position to have inside information, that an officer of a foreign Government now in this country said within the last three days that unrestricted submarine warfare would be renewed by Germany very soon, and that the German Ambassador would then ask for his passports. The latter part of this statement is doubted here, but the first part of it dovetails with the suspicion, backed by several bits of evidence, that the Imperial Admiralty is pursuing its own course without regard to the pledges given by the Berlin Government through the influence of the Chancellor.

A chief cause for worry on the part of Washington lies in the growing belief that Germany is about to assert again or has already begun to

Commands Rumanian And Russian Armies



GENERAL SAKHAROFF.

Lieutenant-General Vladimir Sakharoff, one of the ablest of Russian commanders and long in command of the Tsar's forces in Galicia, who has been sent to the Dobrudja to take command of the Russo-Rumanian armies in an effort to check the German and Bulgarian troops under General von Mackensen. General Sakharoff and General Bertholet, a Frenchman, have supreme command of the Allied forces in the Balkans, exclusive of General Sarrail's forces in Greece.

Submarine Attacked By French Freighter

Berlin, Nov. 15, (by Wireless to The Associated Press, via Sayville, N. Y.)—The report that the steamer Mississippi of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique used her guns against a German submarine, which neither before nor after the attack attempted to molest the liner, is regarded here as furnishing contradiction to the affirmation of the Entente Governments that the armaments of merchantmen are for defensive purposes only.

The Matin and other French papers, according to information reaching here published on Nov. 12 the report of Captain Coulbeaux of the Mississippi, which cleared from the American port of New Orleans on Oct. 13 (sailed Oct. 19) for Havre.

When in the English Channel on Nov. 8 a big submarine was sighted at a distance of 3,000 meters, heading westward at full speed. "Captain Colbeaux," says the report, "immediately maneuvered his steamer so that the stern of the vessels was in line with the enemy, and ordered the crew to battle stations. When he judged the favorable moment had arrived he ordered a shell fired, which unfortunately missed. The fire was discontinued, for the submarine pursued her course without evidencing any intention to engage in combat."

The Matin adds:

"Captain Colbeaux has presented a report of this incident to the naval authorities."

Lords Discuss Submarines

London, Nov. 15.—The matter of the destruction of British shipping by German submarines came up in the House of Lords this afternoon.

Baron Sydeham invited the Government to make a declaration in the nature of a "ton for ton" policy in behalf of Great Britain and her allies as a reply to "the monstrous proceedings" of the German submarines. He declared that there was an uneasy feeling in the country that the submarine menace was more serious than the authorities were willing to admit.

Admiral Lord Beresford said that Great Britain had arrived at a serious crisis, calling for energy and foresight. It was time for plain speaking, he said, because the House of Commons and the newspapers had been muzzled by the most autocratic Government since the time of Pharoah.

"Had the blockade been properly enforced from the first," he said, "we would not have been faced by this submarine menace."

The Marquis of Crowe, Lord President of the Council, replying for the Government, said it was useless to make such declarations as Lords Sydenham and Beresford demanded, without the power to enforce them. The only voices which could speak with influence now, he said, were the voices of the cannon on the various fronts.

"It is useless," said he, "to threaten to exact particular reparations in the terms of peace unless we are able to impose those terms by obtaining complete victory."

The Admiralty, he said, had been singularly successful in the destruction of enemy submarines, but the difficulties in dealing with this menace had increased.

The Earl of Lytton, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, having denied that the fleet had departed from its traditional policy of seeking out and destroying the enemy, the subject was dropped.

Denies Sinking Anghelliki

Amsterdam, Nov. 15, (via London.)—A telegram received today from Berlin contain a denial on "competent authority" that the Greek steamship Anghelliki was torpedoed by a German submarine.

The Anghelliki was destroyed near Piraeus while on her way to Salonica with 350 recruits for the Greek volunteer movement. The destruction of the vessel was attributed to a German submarine, on which assumption Greece protested to Germany. Thirty persons on the steamship were drowned.

Warned Against U-Boats

Providence, Nov. 15.—The Merchants' and Miners' steamer Howard reported on her arrival here today that when off Block Island before daylight she had been warned against German submarines by a British cruiser, describing herself as "A, B. M. C."

It was at first reported that a submarine had been discovered waiting off the coast of Southern New England, but when the Howard docked an inspection of the wireless message showed it to be a general warning addressed to all shipping against German underseas vessels which, it said, might be met "anywhere in the Atlantic Ocean."

U-Boats Stops Relief Ship

Berlin, Nov. 15, (via Sayville.)—"Despatches from The Hague," says the Overseas News Agency today, "report that the steamer Export, a cargo-carrier for the Belgian Relief Committee, while bound from Holland to London, was stopped by a German submarine.

"After an examination of the ship's papers she was immediately allowed to continue her voyage."

Belgian Exiles, Packed In Cattle Trains, off To Work for the Germans

London, November 20.—The Belgian authorities in London have received details of the compulsory recruiting of workmen by Germans in the district of Mons which is now included in the so-called "Etappenzone," (zone of military operations).

The proceedings began on Thursday, October 26. An order was posted on the preceding day in the villages of Quievrain, Thulin, Elouges, Baisieux, Hansies, and Montrosul-sur-Haine, summoning the entire male population above the age of 17 to present themselves at Quievrain on the morning of October 26 at 8 o'clock. The men were brought into the courtyard of a school, where they remained for a long period in the rain. Most of them had come unprovided with warm clothes or food, unprepared for the length of the proceedings, and ignorant of their meaning.

After a preliminary inspection, the German authorities singled out priests, professors and teachers, town clerks, customs officials, and members of the local food committees. Old men and cripples were at once rejected. The authorities then proceeded to select the men whom they proposed to take. The selection was made with great care, although the principle upon which it was based is not apparent. In some cases men out of work were sent back home, while others who had never been unemployed, as well as clerks, students, and farmers, were taken. Twelve hundred persons were retained—almost 20 to 25 per cent of the able-bodied population of these villages. These men were divided into various groups and sent to the railway station, where a train had been waiting since morning. The train departed in the direction of Mons, and nothing further is known of what happened to its forced passengers. Their relatives, who in great distress had followed the train as far as Mons, bringing clothes and food for the men, were not allowed access to them. It is considered probable that the men were sent into Germany.

Another report says:

"Similar measures have been taken in other places. One Saturday the men in the district of St. Ghislain were called up. In some cases the German authorities forced the men to sign a contract for six months. This contract stated the rate of wages and cost of lodging, and guaranteed free transport on the outward journey; only these engagements were obtained under pressure. Two sons of a farmer from the village of Audregnies showed me their contracts, in accordance with which they were to present themselves at the railway station of Quievrain November 3. They were warned that if they refused to sign they would be imprisoned and have nothing to eat but beetroots and similar food. It is probable that many men were obtained under similar conditions, but all those who were left had no doubt refused to sign.

"Many trains were seen passing through the station at Mons, going to the German-held part of France packed with civilians from Flanders. They were herded together in cattle trucks, insufficiently clothed and without any knowledge of their destination. Certain cases of brutality were pointed out, and it is certain that these unfortunate men were harshly treated. One of the trains, full of Flemish people, stopped a whole night at Frameries, and men employed in a neighboring factory heard their cries of distress. They complained of hunger and cold. The workmen brought what food they had, but were not allowed access to the men, and one of them who left the train to pick up a piece of bread was brutally treated by the Germans.

"The whole population in the district of Mons has been deeply affected by these events."

London, Tuesday, Nov. 21.—A despatch to The Daily News from Rotterdam says:

"The entire Brussels City Council, with the Aldermen, were arrested on the 17th for refusing to surrender lists of he city's unemployed. They were released after twenty-four hours, when it was found that the lists had been taken by the Germans.

"As far as is known at Rotterdam, no deportation from Brussels had occurred as late as Saturday."

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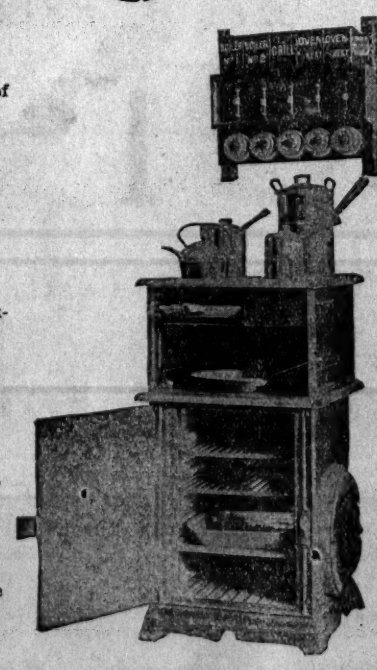

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FRENCH AIRMAN TELLS HOW HE BOMBED ESSEN

Hopes and Fears and Dangers Of 500-Mile Trip Vividly Set Down in Logbook

SAILS IN JOY OVER KRUPP'S

Engages in Two Fights on The Way and Is Constant Target

By Lieut. Daucourt

Aviator with the French Army Lieutenant Daucourt, one of the two French aviators who dropped bombs on the Krupp works at Essen, has written the following account of his experience under the title, "How I Bombed Essen:"

Indeed it was very simple as you will see by these extracts from my logbook, where I consigned some of my impressions during my journey.

I would remind you first that two French aeroplanes, one piloted by Captain Beauchamps, the other by me, effected the raid. Our preparations and the way our planes were fitted cannot be described here, being, I am afraid, considered as a military secret, but it might interest you to know that the machines were of British design.

Although the distance to be covered was pretty nearly 500 miles, it was not to frighten me. I had had extensive training for seven years, and have always been a specialist for long distance flying, as witness my participation in the Circuit de Paris, 500 miles; La Coup, Pomery of 1912, 540 miles; the Paris-Berlin race in 1913, 600 miles, and my great journey, Paris, Vienna, Budapest, Bucharest, Varna, Constantinople, Konia, Adana, and finally Syria, over 3,000 miles.

You can understand that after journeys of that length the idea of going to bomb Essen seemed to me very feasible. Of course there were Huns' planes, but, as you will see, that did not prevent us doing what we wanted.

Now, here are my notes, which are brief but complete. Taking them was nearly my only distraction during the seven hours that my flight lasted.

11 A. M. —My friend Beauchamps has just gone and I followed two minutes later, 1,000 yards up, 2,000, 3,000, we keep on getting higher and higher. The weather is clear with just a few clouds over 9,000. The air is distinctly cold. We continue going round and round meeting every few seconds some friendly planes which either go toward the Boches' lines or return from there. At last we reach the proper height, get nearer each other, exchange a few signals, when flying side by side at fifty yards from one another and we go straight over the lines toward Germany.

At first orientation is easy. There is a yellowish zone without any vegetation where the earth has been ploughed by millions of shells, burying the living and throwing out the dead. Broken lines run here and there. They are various trenches or ways of communication. All this district is marked by thousands upon thousands of craters, which come out with uncanny clearness. The opaque fog of smoke shows there must be an artillery right in progress, but I don't hear anything. My engine, going beautifully, makes a devil of a row.

12 A.M.—1 P.M.—Full over the Boches' lines.

We are seen and the anti-aircraft guns start a curtain fire, a little forward, but too high, while puffs of the 77 make a line of smoke which I have got to cross. Soon the shots become more and more numerous. Three hundred shots, at least, must have been fired in a few minutes' time.

After a time I get right into the smoke of the bursting shells and I can hear pieces of steel whistle near, very near. Oh! A Boche gunner rectifies his range, but he is too low now. So I go higher still and I pass.

Now there are shots on my left which burst with black smoke—105-caliber shells. This is getting more serious.

The shots get nearer. I point toward the left slightly and all of a sudden I go 90 degrees to the left and drop straight toward the ground for 300 feet. The game is finished and the gunners are done. Out of spite, they shoot all over the place, and shells burst now at the back of me. It looks as if I was going to get out of trouble without much difficulty now.

Leaves Hostile Airmen Behind

Where is my friend? I cannot see him. Has he been brought down? Has he changed his line? A little under me I can see a big yellow plane with black crosses. It's a Boche. Another one follows very near. The distance between us is about 600 feet, but they are much slower than I am.

Clac! clac! clac! It is there. The Boche is opening fire. The short bursts of his machine gun keep crepitating. The brute does not shoot badly.

Shall I engage him in a fight? It is really very tempting. But no, Essen is my only target, and I have no right to compromise my pressing engagement and the success of our raid. I open my engine right out and soon lose my aggressive.

Here is the Moselle. Just under me is Thionville and on the left is Luxemburg. Sixty miles are covered already we are going fast.

Far, very far down, the earth disappears under thickly wooded forests. Trees are everywhere, with the narrow ribbon of the river serpentining among them between two high banks.

As I fly over Treves I just distinguish on my left the outline of another plane. It is getting nearer and nearer. The sun prevents me seeing it clearly, although I seem to recognise the silhouette of my companion's machine. No doubt it is he.

I can now see his blue, white, and red cockade and all of a sudden I feel very happy. One is so very lonely up there, very, very high. Now we fly together with only a few thousand yards between us.

On the ground the towns pass quickly one after another. Everywhere are works with smoking chimneys and trains heavily laden. I try to judge their length and the nature of what they carry. I note also their direction and the time they pass a cerain given point, which can be identified, but it is difficult work. A screen of smoke passes sometimes between the earth and me and it is impossible to identify some places.

Across the Rhine

A little later I change my direction and go straight north, leaving Coblens on my left Far in front of me I can see the small gray ribbon of the Rhine. It looks beautiful from up here.

Somehow my confidence increases. Every minute insures that everything will go well. I cross over to the right bank of the river. Many long convoys of barges go up toward Coblens. If only I did not have the consignment of bombs to deliver, I should go down to gun them. It is funny how strong these temptations are.

Here is Bonn, my friend and co-raider, still on my right. My engine keeps on turning merrily and I marvel at the ease with which I have covered these first 200 kilometers. A quick calculation shows me that we are going at the rate of about 130 miles an hour. It is a good speed.

The weather is cold up here. My thermometer shows 16 degrees below zero. To try and get warm I move my arms and legs as much as I can in that cramped space. A few drops of peppermint, which I drink, warm my inside and cool my mouth.

Underneath is the Rhine, and still more boats. Now we pass a town which seems enormous. It is Cologne. What a splendid target it would make, but there are women, children, and old people, and as I am a soldier and not a pirate I must only aim at destroying the military power of the enemy.

It seems that somehow our passage was expected. I can see some aeroplanes leaving the ground. You are just a bit too late, my dear colleagues.

Now I point straight toward Dusseldorf, but all this district disappears under a cloud of smoke. What an extraordinary agglomeration of works! Here are Solingen, Elgerfeld, Barmen, the black country criss-crossed by innumerable railway lines and with hundreds of high chimneys like guns pointing to the sky. Down there a tremendous amount of arms of all sorts, guns, munitions, &c., all to be directed against us, are produced with tremendous activity.

Essen at Last

I am getting nearer the end of my journey. My heart beats quicker, and I pray fervently that my engine may bear me without failing, at least till I have done my work. But through my helmet I can hear its regular working in the tempest of its explosions.

Over there on the left I can just see Dukburg, and this river, which comes and flows into the Rhine—it is the Rushr.

Underneath the smoke, which comes out of a forest of high chimneys, is denser and denser. Essen at last!

I am over what has been considered as the heart of Germany, over the town which stands as the symbol of brutal force.

Where now are the Krupp works? There at the west of the town. How large they are! The shops and buildings, between which trains are running, seem innumerable. Attempts to disguise it are, indeed, foolish. It is the most perfect target one can imagine.

Now, I suppose I am going to be "strafed." I look here and there for bursting shells. Nothing; they aim too low. However, some very violent waves of air, the cause of which I do not understand, disturb for a mement my bombing preparations. Two o'clock—the center of the works passes. I drop my torpedoes in rapid succession. My friend, who is over me and a little on the left, drops his also.

I guess more than I can exactly see, as I am so very high, that underneath in the works the people suffer from a sort of madness. There are rushes of people, soon hidden by the clouds of smoke, which rise from many point.

Nearly at the center it seems that there is a formidable explosion, followed by intense fire. What joy to have attained one's aim!

Krupp's has been bombed in full daylight in spite of its anti-aircraft guns and its planes. . .

I suppose that now the Boches must be mad with fury, and will try to chase us. Never mind; my mission has been fulfilled. I will fight the enemy planes if they come.

I should like to signal something to my friend, Captain Beauchamps. I try to get near him, but he seems to go quicker than I do. All of a sudden, while I have been looking backward, he disappears, and I can see nothing in front of me but a mountain of clouds.

I go down, then up again. Nothing—it is impossible to find him. I do hope fervently that he has not had a breakdown or has not been wounded.

Here I am again over Dusseldorf, but not going so fast as incoming. The wind, which has veered, hampers my quick verification of my oil and petrol tanks. All is well. I can keep up for another six hours.

The clouds get denser and denser. There is at some moments a thick mist, which veils completely the ground. My only guide is now the compass—south-southwest. A little later the sun, which is barely in front half blinds me. The journey in getting extremely tiring. I try to shade my eyes with my hand, but the cold paralyses my fingers as soon as they are outside the zone of protection of my wind shield.

Fights Three Airmen

I have been up for over four hours. Where am I now? What is my speed? It is impossible to know anything. The time seems long—long.

As I'm browsing, there is some explosion, a thunder louder than the noise of my engine. I turn right round so that the Boche gunner loses the range, but as I turn I see, 1,500 feet or 2,000 feet under me, three Boche planes which are giving chase. Their machines are as fast as mine, but as soon as they try to go up they lose ground.

I slacken for a few seconds, and, going straight toward the most forward of them, I serve him at about 150 yards with three bursts of my machine gun. Unnerved, he prefers not to engage in fight, and flies toward the left.

But the others are attacking me from the back. It is time to go. Have I wounded my opponent? I don't think so, as he seems to be flying straight again, but very much lower. Soon the others are only black spots.

The chase has lasted over thirty minutes, and I have got a real stiff neck, so often did I turn round. Now I have been up six hours. Time drags dreadfully. My eyes hurt and I suffer from the cold. Evidently I am over Belgium now, but where? I must know, I come down. The engine is stopped. How sweet is that silence after six hours of tempest!

Four thousand feet! It is low enough. The country is very broken, all hills and woods. I cannot recognise anything. Now I can see trenches and fortified works, but everything is very quiet. I cannot have arrived yet, still I cannot be very far from the front, as when I stop my engine I can hear plainly the rumbling of guns.

I think I'll get back to the clouds; it is decidedly safer.

Six-thirty—I cannot stand it any more, I am coming down. Seven thousand feet—5,000 feet—1,000 feet—I cannot hear guns any more, but what are these bivouacs. Am I in France?

I keep on for another quarter of an hour, going south, and finally alight in an immense field, far from a village. If I am on territory invaded by the Germans, I'll fly away under their noses. I am at the end of the field, ready to start again in case of alarm.

I have kept my engine turning slowly.

After five minutes of waiting some people come running toward me—peasants. I shout to them at the top of my voice, "Where am I!"

"At Champaubert," they tell me.

What joy is mine! I am in France—back after having succeeded in what seemed to men an impossible enterprise.

My notes finish here. There is anyhow little to add. I jumped from my machine, but my legs were so numbed that for some time they would not support me. However, after a few minutes I felt quite well again and was cheered to the echo by villagers, who had arrived in large numbers.

I left again to report to my chiefs and heard that my friend had arrived quite safely and landed about sixty miles from me. My happiness was then complete.

And now, Mr. Krupp, to the pleasure of seeing you again soon.

Attack Was Made Sept. 24

The attack on Essen, which is here described by Lieutenant Daucourt, took place on Sept. 24. A report issued by the French War Office the next day gave the following account of the exploit:

"Captain de Beauchamps and Lieutenant Daucourt, each piloting a machine, started at 11 o'clock Sunday morning (Sept. 24) from their aerodrome and dropped twelve bombs on Essen, Westphalia. They returned safely to their starting point after a flight of 500 miles."

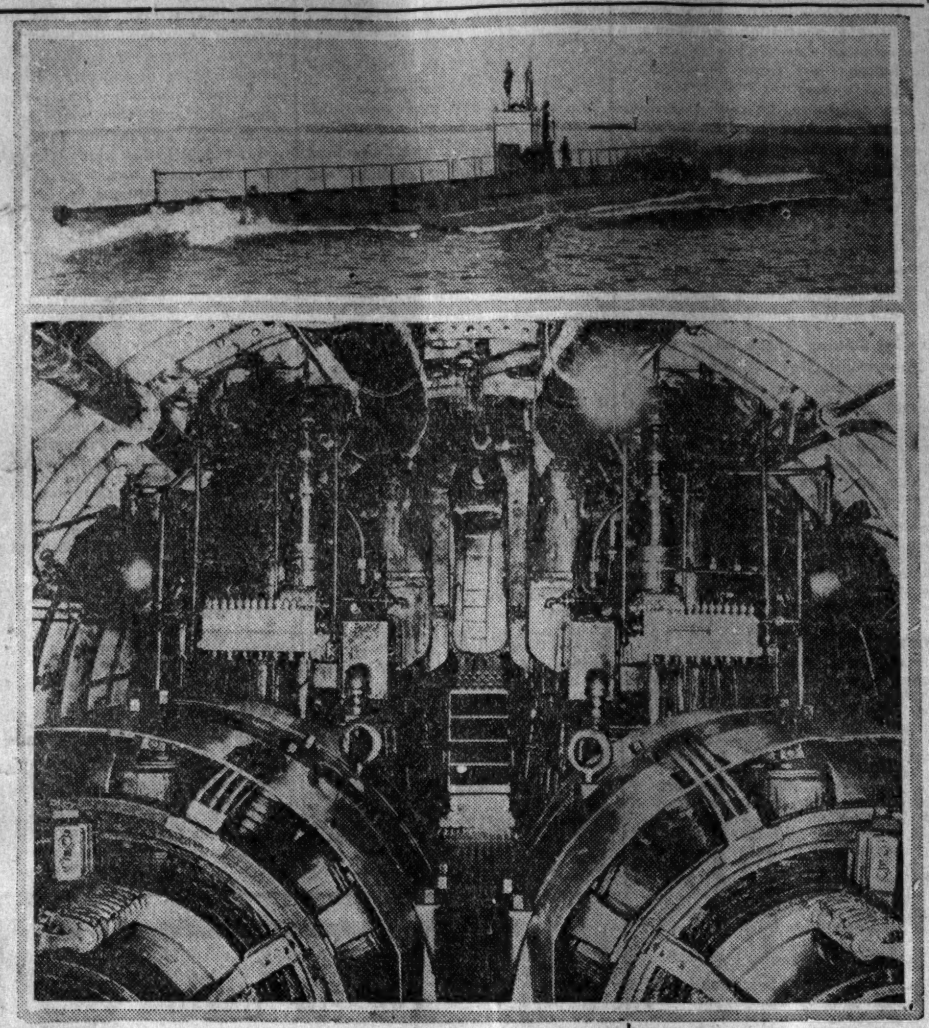
A few days later an unofficial report was sent out from Berlin and distributed by an Amsterdam news agency, denying that the alleged bombardment of the Krupp center had taken place.

Lieutenant Daucourt is one of the pioneer French aviators. He was born at Proyes and is 38 years old. He made a number of important flights in the early days when aeroplanes were still regarded as a curiosity and aviators as men who were daring death each time they flew. By his flight from Biarritz to Valenciennes in October, 1912, he won the Pommery Cup contest. His ambitious attempt to fly from Paris to Cairo in 1913 won him fame. A storm in the Taurus Mountains in Asia Minor wrecked his machine and prevented him from finishing his flight.

Henry Woodhouse of the Aero Club of America said last night that Lieutenant Daucourt had distinguished himself in many military exploits during the war.

Captain de Beauchamps, who participated in the Essen flight, was the hero of a new exploit on Friday, when he flew across Bavaria, dropping bombs on Munich, and landed in Italy, 435 miles from his starting point, which was probably behind the French lines in the Vosges.

Mechanical Marvels of An Undersea Boat



Notwithstanding the fact that the crown for submarine building has been placed on the inventive head of the German, the fact remains that the very many mechanical devices now in use on the great ocean going submarines are the fundamental ideas and inventions of Americans.

An agitation has been kept alive by various critics that the United States have no real, good substantial ocean going submarines. It is a fact however, that more than a year before the German U-boat Deutschland made her spectacular appearance in American waters after a hazardous journey from Bremen, a fleet of ocean going submarines built by the Submarine Boat Corporation at Provincetown, Mass., delivered to the English Government, via Canada, many ocean going submarines which crossed the Atlantic under their own power. In these submarines were embodied many if not all the mechanical devices that have made the German U-boats in the minds of all the people so wonderful.

In speaking of the submarine building, Mr. Carse, President of the Submarine Boat Corporation said: —

"It might be well for the people of the United States to know some plain facts in connection with submarine boats and one is that the misguided preparedness enthusiasts have kept in the background that the best and most efficient submarines in the world are designed and built in the United States. When the present submarine equipment of the United States Navy was delivered to and accepted by the Government, it constituted the most efficient under water fleet in the Navies of the World and was so admitted by foreign powers, but unfortunately our Government saw fit to stop right there while other Governments continued to order more and better and larger boats which naturally reduced the comparative efficiency of our equipment very considerably until it has called forth the criticism which unfortunately has been applied to the equipment rather than where it belonged—the standstill policy.

"The American people need have no fear of any lack of ability on the part of the American manufacturers to produce underseas warcraft that is superior to anything in the world, and now that the people are standing behind, and both political parties are pledged to a real preparedness movement and have backed up their judgment with appropriations approximating $700,000,000 which sweeps out of the back door the old "stand still" policies, it will be but a comparatively short time before the people of this country will be given an opportunity of judging for themselves the value and merit of their own inventions so long and so strongly recognised by foreign governments."

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2 qts. Old Tom Gin
1 qt. French Vermouth
2 qts. Graves (a dry White Wine)
2 qts. Medoc (French Claret)
1 pt. Bourgogne
1 qt. Fine Old Sherry
1 pt. Nuyens' Peppermint
1 pt. Nuyens' Curacao (Red or White)

Contents of a $15.00 Hamper:
1 pt. Sparkling Nuits Extra Dry Régnier, Moser & Co.
2 qts. Graves .. A de Luze et Fils
1 qt. Neuchâtel White (Château d'Auvernier) Jean de Montmollin
2 qts. St. Estephe A de Luze et Fils
1 qt. Sassella Schneller, Calonder & Co.
1 qt. Moulin à Vent (Burgundy) Régnier, Moser & Co.
1 „ Old Tom Gin
1 „ French Vermouth Noilly-prat
1 „ Old Pale Brandy Jules Robin & Co.
1 „ Port Wine (full moon) Thomas C. Sandeman

Contents of a $20.00 Hamper:
1 qt. Champagne Extra Dry Louis Roederer
2 qts. Graves Royal Sec. A. de Luze et Fils
1 qt. Neuchâtel White (Château d'Auvernier) Jean de Montmollin
2 qts. Margaux A. de Luze et Fils
1 qt. Cortaillod (Red) Caves du Palais .. Wavre, S. A.
1 qt. Pommard (Guichard-Potheret) or Regnier-Moser & Co.
1 „ Peppermint .. Get Frères.
1 „ Elixir (a liqueur similar to Chartreuse Les Fils de P. Bardinet (or one pint D.O.M.)
1 „ Port Wine (full moon) Thomas C. Sandeman
1 „ Sherry Fine Old Oloroso Matthew Clark & Sons

Contents of "All Swiss" $21.00 Hamper:
2 qts. Swiss Champagne Cuvée Reservée .. Mauler & Co.
3 „ Neuchâtel White (Château d'Auvernier) Jean de Montmollin
1 qt. Dézaley White Henri Contesse
1 „ Swiss Johannisberg White Henri Contesse
1 „ Dôle du Valais Red E. Gilliard & Co.
1 qt. Cortaillod Red (Caves du Palais) .. Wavre, S. A.
1 „ Vermouth au quina Kübler et Romang
1 „ Kirschwasser Kübler et Romang
1 „ Gentiane Kübler et Romang
and free of charge, one tin Gruyère Cream Cheese.

Contents of a $25.00 Hamper:
1 qt. Champagne Extra Dry Louis Roederer
1 pt. Champagne Extra Dry Louis Roederer
3 qts. Graves Royal Sec. A. de Luze et Fils
2 „ Chateau Pavell de Luze A. de Luze et Fils
1 qt. Neuchatel White (Caves du Palais) Wavre, S. A.
1 „ Pommard (Guichard Potheret) or Regnier-Moser & Co.
1 pt. Peppermint .. Get Freres
1 qt. Five stars Brandy (V.O.C.R.) Bisquit-Dubouché & Co.
1 „ Sherry, Fine Old Oloroso Matthew Clark and Sons.

Contents of a $45.00 Hamper:
2 qts. Champagne Extra Dry, Vintage 1916 Louis Roederer
1 qt. Clos Blanc de Vougeot Régnier, Moser & Co.
2 qts. Chambertin Régnier, Moser & Co.
2 „ Château Vedrines A. de Luze et Fils
2 „ Chateau Léoville A. de Luze et Fils
1 qt. Cognac Extra Bisquit-Dubouché & Co.
1 „ Bénedictine (D. O. M.)
1 „ Kirschwasser Kübler et Romang

Contents of $60.00 Hamper "DE LUXE"
3 qts. Champagne Extra Dry, Vintage 1906 Louis Roederer
2 „ Château Yquem A. de Luze et Fils
2 „ Château Margaux A. de Luze et Fils
2 „ La Tâche Romanée Régnier, Moser & Co.
1 qt. Cognac Extra Bisquit-Dubouché & Co.
1 „ Eau de vie de Marc de Vougeot Régnier, Moser & Co.
1 „ Sherry Extra, Gout Anglais A. de Luze et Fils

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Graves, International Spy, Accuses Bernstorff; Letters Confiscated Damage U.S.

Arrested in Blackmail Case, He Charges Ambassador Made Millions On U.-Boat Tips In Wall Street

New York, November 13.—"Dr." Karl Armgaard Graves, the international spy arrested at Washington, D. C., last Saturday on a charge of trying to extort $3,000 from Countess von Bernstorff by threats to publish intercepted letters addressed to the Countess, came back to Manhattan yesterday bubbling over with an interesting, although unsupported, story filled with serious attacks upon the German Ambassador, Prince Hatzfeldt, counsellor to the German Embassy, and others instrumental in Graves's arrest.

The code letters from Germany addressed to Countess von Bernstorff, which Graves had obtained by methods he will not disclose, contained, he told the newspaper men here yesterday, "damnable" paragraphs in the sense that the "damnable" parts of the letters were injurious to the United States.

The letters did not contain one word reflecting in any way upon Countess von Bernstorff or any other woman, said Graves, but they were filled with information which might be used to advantage in Wall Street by any one having an inside knowledge of contemplated German activities.

Some Remarkable Accusations

Also in the letters, Graves maintains, was information of serious omen to this Government, which is now in the possession of the Department of Justice at Washington in the form of photographs of the letters, which Graves said yesterday he was instrumental in supplying to the Department.

Count von Bernstorff and his close friends made and are making "millions in Wall Street," Graves charged yesterday, by capitalising the embassy's advance knowledge of the U-53's activities here and other German military operations. Secret photographing by the same German officials of the private correspondence of President Wilson; the payment of $30,000 by the German Embassy to get these photographs of the President's letters and storing the pictures in the vaults of the German Embassy at Washington; the forging of the signature of Secretary Bryan and other American officials to obtain false passports for German citizens—these were but some of the accusations against Count von Bernstorff and his embassy which Graves made freely yesterday afternoon in his apartments at 65 West Sixty-ninth street.

Robbers, said Graves, had entered his Manhattan apartments some time after midnight yesterday morning, had tossed his things topsy turvy, but had stolen only translations of German letters he had decoded and similar papers.

Secret Service Man Guarded Him

Through fear of entering his apartments alone when he got back from Washington to Manhattan yesterday forenoon he had asked and obtained from the Federal authorities at Washington a Secret Service man to accompany him into his rooms here when he first opened the padlocked door.

Two mysterious men, posing its detectives, tried to get into his Sixty-fifth street quarters about 12.30 o'clock yesterday morning, but had the street door slammed in their faces, said Graves, by the woman who runs the furnished apartments in which he lives.

"The best, in fact the only, life insurance I have at this minute," exclaimed Graves, who believes that his life never was in danger so great as it is at the present time, "is the fact that Germany knows that if I am killed now there would be an investigation of the murder which would reveal everything in this case which the German Embassy wishes to conceal."

"But you walk the streets freely, don't you?" Graves was asked.

"Of course—why not?" he answered. "If they want to get me, all they have to do is to throw a bomb through that big front window there."

The wide window of Graves's ground floor rooms faces the sidewalk at the street level. The reporter's chair was between the international spy and the window. Following a moment of mental debate, however, it was decided to keep right on interviewing the interesting Dr. Graves until he had said all his say.

Outwitted British Censorship

Graves—of medium height, perhaps in his early forties, very well dressed, dark as to eyes and complexion and wearing rimless eyeglasses—may at times during the interview have advanced theories or direct statements of seeming extravagance as he walked up and down nervously puffing innumerable cigarettes.

Nevertheless the interviewer could not overlook the fact that Graves actually had got into his hands during the past few days not only letters from Germany that had been cleverly smuggled across under the noses of the British censors but also correspondence of a journalistic nature.

And it was remembered that Graves, as almost any member of a certain social club of college men in Gramercy Park will bear witness, early in the spring of 1914 predicted in an address to the club that "the Crown Prince of Austria is about to be assassinated, the great European war will be an outgrowth of the assassination and before we are far into the coming August (1914) the war in Europe will have been begun."

'Diplomats Making Fortunes'

"Count von Bernstorff and his friends have made millions of dollars in Wall Street owing to their advance knowledge of certain given military operations by the Germans," began Graves as a sort of preliminary explanation of his own theory that he was "justified in using the same methods or ethical code used by the German Embassy in this country" as the German officials, according to Graves, put into practice secretly in their American dealings.

"Twenty-four hours or more before the German U-53 came into Newport," Graves went on, "Count von Bernstorff knew when the submarine was to arrive and when, where and how she was going to operate against shipping here. As usual he and his friends used that information in Wall Street. Anybody in the inside could have made a lot of money in Wall Street on the Monday morning after the Saturday the U-53 got here. A lot of them made fortunes."

As to whether or not advance knowledge of the U-53 helped any one in the market on Monday, October 10, is not known. Graves offered no proof in the matter.

Big Profits in Wall St. That Day

References to financial pages of The Sun, however, show that on the Monday Graves spoke of yesterday occurred, to quote the financial page, "the first big decline the market had experienced in months, and it was the first time in weeks that professional Wall Street had been able to make big profits . . . Net losses were heavy, especially in the steel and copper shares, the war issues in general and the International Mercantile Marines, the last named naturally being actively pressed for sale on the idea of shipping being tied up because of the work of the German undersea boats."

Most emphatic was Graves yesterday in his statements, made again and again, that the letters from Germany which had led to his arrest contained not one word derogatory to Countess von Bernstorff. The letters were written in a woman's handwriting and addressed to the Countess, said Graves. One of them—the only letter Graves showed to Prince Hatzfeldt, who caused his arrest Saturday—was a letter written in affectionate tones which Graves says seemingly was merely an innocent epistle such as might pass between women who were close friends.

De-coded Two 'Innocent' Letters

"But," insisted Graves, "that seemingly innocent letter, which was not in code, really was a preliminary notice to the embassy that the other two letters, which were in code, were on their way from Germany. I did not have the master key to the code, but from my previous knowledge of such things I decoded the two letters in forty-eight hours—forty-eight hours," he added with a grin, "of black coffee, cold wet towels on the forehead and no sleep.

"And those code letters contained damnable things, so damnable that I saw at once how valuable they would be to the German Embassy here. There were details about stocks and the market, and there were other things in them that I call damnable because they affect this Government. I shan't go into these latter; if any details are to come out about certain contents of the letters affecting affairs here they must be given out by the United States Department of Justice, which now has photographs of the documents.

"Although the letters were in a woman's handwriting and addressed to Countess von Bernstorff they did not come from a woman. When I had decoded the letters sufficiently I called up Prince Hatzfeldt at Washington over the long distance telephone—this was last Tuesday morning, election day—and told the Prince I had them.

Warned Him to Use an Alias

"I told him my name, Graves, over the telephone. 'Don't use that name, it's dangerous,' the Prince said quickly. 'Use the name "Graham."' Prince Hatzfeldt then asked me to come to Washington and talk things over. So I went to Washington the next day, last Wednesday, and saw him. I proved to him I had the first, or seemingly innocent, letter and then that I had the other two code letters.

"He thought I was bluffing. For the rest of the week the German Embassy was sure I was bluffing. Now they know I wasn't. But they tried to call what they thought was a bluff, and today nobody regrets it more than they do. The letters could have fallen into the hands of Germany, the United States or even the British and not a word ever would have been heard of them. But they fell into my hands; only four persons would have known about them in the world—the sender of the letters, Count and Countess von Bernstorff and Karl Armgaard Graves—if the embassy had not made the mistake of thinking I was bluffing.

He Denies Extortion Charge

"And right here I want to say emphatically that in my talks with Prince Hatzfeldt the name of Countess von Bernstorff never was mentioned at any time. Possibly I might have said incidentally during the conversation that the letters were addressed to the Countess, but as for any attempt at blackmail or extortion by using the Countess's name the charge is ridiculous. Obviously I couldn't try to extort money in that way for the very good reason that there isn't a line in any of the letters that reflects in the slightest degree upon the Countess or any other lady.

"My talk with the Prince was merely a business affair. I had the letters, I was the 'postmaster' and I told the Prince the 'postage' was $3,000, that's all. The other agents and myself had been put to an expense of $2,480 to get the letters to Washington. Considering the time put in by agents the $600 or so additional asked for delivering the letters was not in the nature of a profit, but merely a fair wage for services rendered to the German Embassy.

Arrested to Call His 'Bluff'

"I told all this to Prince Hatzfeldt on Tuesday and then came back to New York. On Friday Prince Hatzfeldt called me up on the long distance—he called me, remember, I didn't call him—and as a result of that talk I again went to Washington and met him. He still thought I was bluffing, that I didn't have the two code letters because I had showed him only the innocent looking one.

"So, as the papers tell this morning, Prince Hatzfeldt had me arrested—the Prince did, not Countess von Bernstorff, as has been stated—to 'call my bluff.' I made good and now the whole embassy regrets their impulsiveness. He did not pass marked money or a check to me, as one paper erroneously stated here today. There was no money passed."

"Did you feel justified in opening and reading letters addressed to Countess von Bernstorff?" Graves was asked.

"The letters were opened before they came into my hands," was the reply. "I feel justified always in reading open letters placed in my hands. Also the Prince insists even now that the letters contained no 'secrets.' Prince Hatzfeldt, in the next sentence, admits that two of the letters were in code. If the writer

(Continued on Page 6)

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(c) All charges amounting to less than ten cents ($0.10) will be accepted, or returned as change, in copper coins.

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3. For further particulars please refer to the notices posted up at all Booking Offices of the Railway.

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Graves Accuses Count Bernstorff

(Continued from Page 5)

had no secrets then why was a code used?

Countess's Name Not Mentioned

"It is obvious that Prince Hatzfeldt would not discuss with me or any one else the affairs of the wife of his superior, his employer. Her name was not discussed at all. In private life Prince Hatzfeldt—please take this down, word for word, as I dictate it—is a Prussian gentleman who at no time, good or bad, would discuss the affairs of the wife of his superior officer. This was known to me and no attempt on my part to introduce the lady's name would or could have been successful. In official life Prince Hatzfeldt has, to a magnificent extent, the elasticity of German philosophy which permits things to be done in the interest of his country which in a private capacity he would not think of."

"Did you go out of your way to obtain possession of the letters?" Graves was asked.

"No—but there are many ways leading to Rome," he answered cryptically. "If this case should ever come to trial—which it never will—I shall take the stand and give the entire translation of the code letters, although I shall not reveal the secret code. No agent connected with this affair is guilty. If there be guilt I am alone to blame and shall shoulder it.

Admits Tactics Were 'Unethical'

"There were three letters brought here by three agents coming by three different routes. If the German Embassy had believed me the cost of getting the letters here would have been gladly paid by Prince Hatzfeldt. But they didn't pay and now they're sorry.

"Ethics? Why discuss ethics? I shall even admit now that my practices were unethical on the face of things, but when dealing with men who falsify the grand seal of the United States and Secretary Bryan's handwriting until they foool even the American Embassy in Berlin—their counterfeit passports, you'll remember, were uncovered first by the British—when I deal with men like that I am justified in using the methods they constantly practise.

"Anything, everything, Count von Bernstorff and his assistants do, so long as it is done for Germany, is right. But if you gore their bull in the same way it's all wrong. One cannot blackmail a Government, but if they accuse me of attempting to extort, extract or whatever they want to call it, money from the German Government then I answer, 'Guilty.'

Doubts if They Bring Him to Trial

"Let them bring me to trial—which they will not. They know that if they did I would go on the stand and that then there'd be what you call something doing."

"As I came into this room today under the protection of the secret service man I had asked for I saw at once that the place had been entered during the night. In this top drawer (indicating his desk) I had left some code translations of the letters written on the very thin paper we use in such work. In decoding a Government letter the key is written on paper such as the thin pink sheets I used. The thin paper then is placed over the letter to be decoded and both sheets held to the light in such a way that the key line is just above the line in the letter to be decoded.

"Not having the master key I had to go slow and work hard getting out the translation on my pink paper. When I looked into the desk drawer this morning—the secret service man was with me still—my pink papers had been taken. My books on those shelves over there had been left all awry by whoever had moved them to search back of the books. In my bedroom my belongings had been dumped out of drawers onto the bed. On the window there are the marks made in prying it open."

Shows Secret Service Receipt

Graves here showed to the reporter a receipt signed, he said, by the secret service man during the forenoon. It was a receipt for three photographs which Graves said he had turned over to the secret service man for deliverly in Washington to A. Bruce Bielaski, chief of the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice—an official, incidentally, Graves yesterday praised enthusiatically for his efficiency and integrity.

The alleged "spy" said that he is now "an American first, last and always." He said he had taken out first papers recently, that he was a strong admirer of President Wilson and that he had "won a lot of money on Wilson election day." How he made his statement that he was "a stanch American" jibe with his admission that he had tried to "serve the German Embassy" by turning over to Prince Hatzfeldt letters containing information "damnable" to the United States was gone into toward the close of the interview with little success. His explanation of harmonising Americanism with his recent activities was not clear.

CHARMED I'M SURE YOU'LL PARDON MY GLOVE WONT YOU
UNCLE DAN MEET MY HUSBAND HE'S GOING BACK TO HIS RANCH NEXT WEEK FOR A BIT-
WELL-WELL-A REAL BIG AMERICAN EH-
I DONT WANNA MEET IT I TELL YA-IF I MET IT ON THE STREET I WOULDNT KNOW WHETHER TO BOW OR TO LIFT ME HAT
GO ON JOE-GO RIGHT UP AN' MITT HIM SAY HELLO
TO HIS RANCH-MUST BE WILD WITH ORCHIDS HA-HA-
INDOOR SPORTS.
BRINGING YOUR NEW HUBBY OVER TO YOUR RELATIVES CASTLE IN ORDER THAT THEY MAY SEE WHAT YOU DREW.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

Count Bernstorff Won't Prosecute Captured Spy

Washington, November 12.—Following the arrest of Karl Armgaard Graves, interest now centers in these and other letters which Graves had in his possession. Letters in code which Graves said contained valuable military information have been seized by A. Bruce Bielaski, chief of the Federal bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice.

The German Ambassador, after causing the arrest of Graves here yesterday, said today that his only further interest in the case is to recover letters which rightfully belong to the embassy. Neither the Ambassador nor Countess von Bernstorff will prosecute the case against Graves. The Ambassador takes the view that the German Embassy has turned the matter over to the United States authorities for action.

Diplomats of the allied nations are naturally keenly interested in the letters thmselves, regarding them as proof of the ease with which the German Embassy has been evading the censorship of the British authorities. They are convinced that the German Embassy has been in constant mail communication with Berlin by means of code messages and other correspondence through passengers coming to the United States.

British to Increase Censorship

There is feeling in Entente circles that this case demonstrates the necessity for the rigorous search to which transatlantic liners are often subjected. There is also a suspicion here that the vigilance of the British censors will, henceforth be increased in all cases.

The fact that Count von Bernstorff exposed the whole scheme to dispose of the letters is not necessarily taken to mean that they do not contain information which the embassy desires to keep from Germany's enemies. Even representatives of the Entente pay the Ambassador a compliment for saying that he would not permit letters addressed to the Countess to be involved in any blackmail scheme. As soon as the Ambassador heard that personal letters addressed to the Countess were offered for a price by Graves he at once informed the State Department and caused the arrest of Graves through the trap set by Federal and district authorities.

The letters addressed to the Countess, which contained endearing names and were signed only with initials, proved to be from a woman cousin of the Ambassador who has been looking after his interests and the interests of the Countess in Berlin.

Light on Mysterious Figures

The figures, which Graves evidently took for a secret message, are said to refer only to the Ambassador's bank account in Berlin, but it is now admitted that the letters to the Countess were only a small part of the correspondence which Graves had in his possession when arrested. The messenger who brought the letters to the Countess and for some reason let them fall into the hands of Graves also brought other letters in code, described by him as containing information of diplomatic and military importance.

Count von Bernstorff takes the position that no messages to him from Berlin could contain information which it would be worth money to suppress. On the other hand, he is not anxious to have samples of the German secret code given over to the British authorities. The Department of Justice has code experts, but it is not presumed that they will be put to work on the code messages addressed to the Ambassador. The United States Government will probably turn them over to the German Embassy with the assurance that no record of them has been kept.

Message Carriers Are Common.

It is because of the code messages that the letters were not sent through the regular mails, but were entrusted to a messenger or passenger who was relied upon to evade the British censor. This practice of sending correspondence by means of passengers on transatlantic liners has been in vogue in Great Britain as well as in Germany since the war began. It is because of this that the British authorities search all persons leaving Great Britain, and in Germany the practice is the same. This search has recently become more and more strict. Now it is next to impossible to smuggle any message out of Great Britain by this means.

The British authorities, however, have not been able to stop every message coming from Germany to the United States. It is a simple matter for Germany to send messages to Holland and passengers on the Dutch steamship lines have ample opportunity to secrete any correspondence they may wish to deliver before the liners are intercepted by British authorities or searched.

Letters Were Unimportant

The fact that the correspondence which Graves desired to dispose of was entrusted to a passenger was at once regarded by embassy officials as proof that it could not have been of very great importance. Otherwise it would have been entrusted to a special messenger whom the German authorities knew they could trust, it is explained.

Graves, who was released on $2,000 bail following his arraignment before United States Commissioner Taylor, left for New York today to employ counsel for a legal fight. His preliminary hearing is set for next Wednesday.

It is not expected that either Countess von Bernstorff or the German Ambassador will be requested to appear against Graves. The warrant was sworn out by Mr. Bielaski as the complaining witness.

The warrant is made out on two counts. One charge attempt to extort, penalty for which is five years imprisonment or a fine of $1,000 or both. The other charge that Graves brought into the District of Columbia letters obtained by theft, the penalty for this offenec being nearly as severe as for the first one.

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BARRETT AND STOKES OUT OF TOURNAMENT

Two Crack Men Respectively Disposed of by Remedios And Morriss

Last night was a big one for the younger hands in the Billiards Championship. Gordon Morriss and G. M. P. Remedios qualified to meet each other in the semi-final by defeating Capt. Barrett and A. P. Stokes respectively.

The Barrett-Remedios game was played at the Marine Engineers' Institute. Remedios quickly assumed the lead at the start and held it right through but at the four hundred the game was practically level. A pretty 62 sent Remedios to 217 against Barrett's 96 and the latter could not get the balls to run for him at all in the first half of the game. Remedios played very consistently and at 376 to 197 seemed to hold a safe margin. Then Barrett put on 66, 19, 37, 30 and 27 and the game was called 425-381. Barrett improved his position to 432-414 but Remedios then went away again and led 499-449, 516-457, 523-466, 538-476, 538-487, 541-487, 544-506 and shortly after he ran out with a fine 55 unfinished.

The winner's average was just over 8.

The big breaks were:—Barrett:—22, 22, 29, 35, 24, 24, 66, 37, 30, 27.

Remedios:—20, 22, 62, 20, 24, 36, 26 and 55 (unfinished).

The Morriss-Stokes game started very slowly but Morriss played a lovely game in the second half to win 600-492.

The big breaks were:—

Morriss:—44, 24, 50, 20, 61, 27, and 20.

Stokes:—64, 29, 29, 22, 28 and 30.

Lt. Nungesser Drops His 21st Aeroplane

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 21.—The official communique issued yesterday afternoon reported: Nothing important has occurred on the west front.

The communique in the evening reported: South of the Somme, there has been an enemy bombardment, particularly in the sectors of Belloy-en-Santerre, Berny, Pressoire and Ablaincourt. We vigorously replied.

There have been intermittent artillery actions elsewhere.

The communique this afternoon reported: There has been a calm on the whole west front. Four enemy aeroplanes were brought down in the region of the Somme, including Sub-Lieut. Nungesser's 21st machine.

A French pilot collided with an enemy aeroplane, which he was pursuing and both machines fell. Our aeroplanes heavily bombed several railway-stations and also hutments, bivouacs and convoys on the march.

The communique this evening reported: The enemy violently bombarded the sector Louvemont-Vaux. We replied. In the course of other artillery actions, we destroyed a gas-apparatus between Berry-au-Bac and Rheims.

BRITISH RAID TRENCHES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

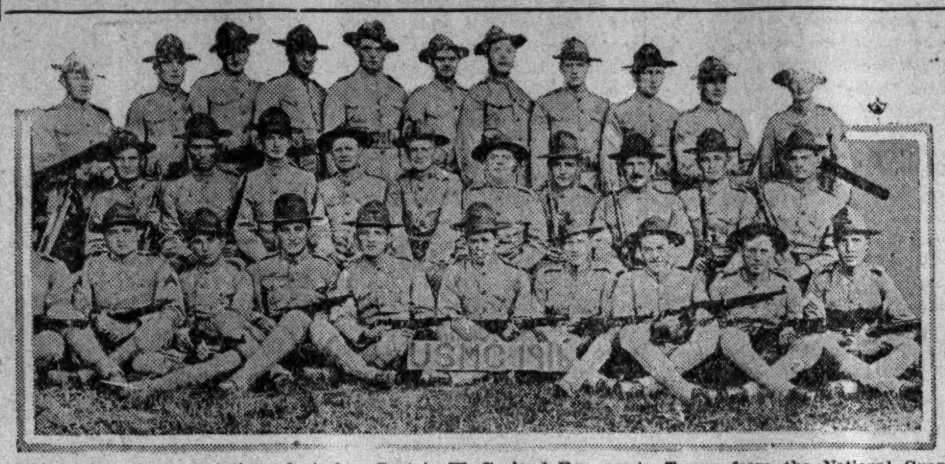
London, December 21.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: We raided the enemy's lines in the vicinity of Gommecourt, doing considerable damage and also northward of Arras, where a number of the enemy were taken prisoners. Northward of Neuve Chapelle, the leader of a German patrol was killed and his men taken prisoners.

General Haig reported his evening: Last night, a strong enemy raiding party approached us, opposite Lens. Some of the enemy entered our trenches, but were promptly ejected. We successfully raided the enemy's trenches south-westward of Armentieres. The raid northward of Arras, reported on Wednesday, yielded fifty prisoners.

Our aeroplanes dropped a ton of explosives on points of military importance behind the enemy's lines.

SPORTS ◎ Latest News of Athletic World ◎ GOSSIP

U. S. Marine Corps Has Champion American Rifle Team



Maintaining its reputation for efficiency in all military branches, the United States Marine Corps has won the National Rifle Team Championship for 1916. Further honors were captured by the Marine Corps when Captain W. Garland Fay won the President's Match, at the National Shooting Tournament at Jacksonville, Fla. The winner of this match is considered champion military rifleman of the nation.

Teams from the National Guard and civilian shooting clubs from every state competed in the team match. The National Guard of New York took second place, with the Pennsylvania State troops third.

BASKET BALL TODAY

Red Sox v. U.S.S. Helena

The Red Sox will meet the strong team from the U.S.S. Helena this evening at the Town Hall promptly at 6.30. Both teams are in good condition and the game promises to be a fast one from start to finish.

Special arrangements have been made to provide seats for ladies.

The teams will line-up as follows:

Helena:	Red Sox:
Collins, f.	Nichols, f. (Capt.)
Lundy, f.	Morrison, f.
Montgomery, c.	Tinkum, c.
Gans, g.	Hykes, c.
McDonald, g.	Woods, g.
Oswin, f.	Reeder, g.
Hollister, f.	Britton, g.
Scully, g.	Luke, g.

Athletics Beat Buglers

The Buglers made a very good stand yesterday evening at the Town Hall Gymnasium, in their league basketball game against the Athletics, although they were defeated by 44 to 30.

Neergaard for the Athletics led the scoring with 10 field goals while Rasmussen of the same team came in second with 8 straight goals and 2 on fouls.

Hykes umpired the game and Mead acted as the referee.

Athletics

	Field goals.	Foul goals.	Total points.
Rasmussen, f.	8	2	18
Hall, f.	–	–	–
Neergaard, c.	10	–	20
Wilner, g.	–	–	–
Sokaal, g.	3	–	6
Total			44

Buglers

Ferris, f.	4	–	8
Candas, f.	3	2	8
Ashley, c.	1	–	2
Schneider, g.	1	–	2
Ollerdessen, g.	5	–	10
Total			30

The next league game to be played will be on January 5, between the Red Sox and the Indians, which promises to be a very interesting game, as the two teams are pretty equally matched.

The present standing of the league is as follows:

Teams.	Games Won.	Lost.	Points.
Red Sox	2	0	1,000
Indians	2	0	1,000
Athletics	2	0	1,000
Portuguese Co.	1	1	500
Buglers	0	3	000
B. Co.	0	3	000

Football

S. F. C. v. St. Francis Xavier's

This league match will be played on the S. F. C. ground today. Kick off at 2.45 p.m. sharp.

The following will represent the S. F. C.—A. McLean, E. Thacher, M. Tonkin, P. Isherwood, W. J. Gande (Capt.), H. N. Olsen, D. V. Wanostrocht, W. C. G. Clifford, D. Drake and A. H. Leslie.

Referee, Mr. H. F. Landers.

S. F. C. 2nd XI v. St. F. X. S. 2nd XI

This league match will be played on the Hongkew Park at 2.45 p.m.

S. F. C. 2nd XI.—L. Bertes, E. R. Bradley, L. P. O'Driscoll, I. D. Macdonald, J. Stellingwerff, S. T. Clark, E. M. Carisio, R. S. Smith, B. L. Cheetham, G. Craigie Ross and F. H. Watson.

Reserves: Colin Martin and A. E. S. Thompson.

Police 2nd XI v. Thos. H. S.

The following will represent the S. M. Police in their match against the Thos. Hanbury School which will be played on the Police ground at 2.45 p.m.

W. Howells; T. Foley and W. Robertson; J. Kilkenny; A. Paterson, A. Elte, J. Watson, S. Bridger and J. Colter.

Referee—Mr. W. S. Featherstonhaugh.

Public School v. Customs

This match will be played on the Hongkew Recreation Ground this afternoon at 2.45.

The following will represent the Public School:—H. Stellingwerff, B. H. Smith (Capt.), J. Turner, T. Roberts, A. E. Ferris, F. Madar, G. Madar, E. J. Cooke, A. V. White, C. Ozorio, H. V. Rowland.

Reserves:—A. Johansson, C. Fuxman.

Customs: — Cross; Chapman, Uhlich; Philippovitch, Schneider, Canda; Smeedon (Capt.), Baker, McNeale, Anderson, Coates.

Reserve:—Herko.

Public School v. H. S. O. Bs.

This match will be played on the Shanghai Football Club's Ground on Christmas Day, commencing at 2.45 p.m.

As both teams are tied for first place in the League, a good game is anticipated, more so, as both clubs are such rivals on the field, and when they met last year the game resulted in a draw of one goal apiece.

The following will probably represent the Public School:—H. Stellingwerff, B. H. Smith (Capt.), J. Turner, T. Roberts, G. F. Tipp, F. Madar, A. V. White, G. Madar, E. J. Cook, C. Ozorio, H. V. Rowland.

Reserves:—A. M. Ferris and A. Johansson.

British Infantry v. Recreation Club

The following players will represent the British Infantry:—A. J. Grant, C. B. W. Moore, F. S. Ward, R. D. Murray, S. Tweedie, G. F. Forshaw, W. H. Leslie, A. Jessiman, W. Rogers, W. K. Train, T. R. MacDonald.

Reserves:—P. E. H. Walter, J. G. Anderson.

Referee:—Mr. H. G. Boyling.

TODAY'S PAPER HUNT

Today's hunt will be run in new country over the new railway bridge at Jessfield. Those participating and spectators may reach the bridge by two ways, from Bubbling Well, Yu Yuen, Brennan and Jessfield Station Roads, or Jessfield Road, both good for carriages and motors. The finish is west of the start. To be in at the death the motorocracy and carriage folk can drive up Brennan Road as far as the Likin Station, cross Soochow Creek by the ferry, and wait at the big yellow josshouse (Tso Ta Ya Miao) until the fox arrives for the flags. Pedestrians, joyriders, and others may reach the same objective by following the towpath on the north bank of the Soochow Creek, a pretty walk of less than a mile, the beauties of which will be enhanced when passing a waste silk filature.

Today's Hockey

League Table to date is as follows:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals. For.	Against	Points.
Sikhs	4	3	0	1	30	6	7
"B" Co.	4	3	0	1	29	9	7
Harlequins	4	3	1	0	17	12	6
St. Xavier's	4	2	2	0	22	5	4
"B" Co. 2nd	4	0	4	0	8	33	0
Public School (O. B.)	4	0	4	0	2	43	0

Games today as follows:—

Harlequins v. Sikhs, Widow's Monument.

"B" Co. v. St. Xavier's, Cricket Club Ground.

Public School v. "B" Co. 2nd.

Public School v. "B" Co. 2nd

This match will be played on the Race Course, commencing at 2.30 p.m.

The following will represent the Public School:—F. Diniz, N. J. Webb, S. Collaco, A. Levis, V. O. Remedios, G. Raeburn, E. T. Nash, W. Mooney, (Capt.), W. I. MacDermott, and C. Barradas.

Public School Old Scholars

A mixed game will be played on the Polo Ground of the Race Course on Tuesday morning, commencing at 9.45 a.m.

The following have been selected to play:—

Reds:—Misses C. Bowern, (Capt.), R. Woodcock, E. Turner, C. Remedios, F. Lee, E. Remedios, Messrs. G. Madar, H. Rowland, G. D. Raeburn, W. Mooney, A. Madsen.

Blacks:—Misses A. Radomski, F. Madar, F. Ferris, S. Johansson, D. Madar, J. Taylor (Capt.) Messrs. B. H. Smith, F. Madar, C. Barradas, V. O. Remedios, E. T. Nash.

Referee:—Mr. A. V. White.

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" " 20	10 "	" " 75	25 "
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Department of Commerce and Police

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS,

Manila, P. I.

NOTICE

of

Sale of Motor Transportation Equipment

Sealed bids plainly marked "Bids for purchase of P. I. Motor Transportation Equipment," will be received at the Office of the undersigned and at the Office of the American Consul General at Hongkong, Shanghai and Singapore, until December 30, 1916, for the purchase, subject to prior sale, of the following units of motor transportation equipment owned by the Government of the Philippine Islands, to wit:—

No.	Articles (Yorkshire Patent)	Manufacturer's rated capacity.	Unit Cost Price delivered at Manila in 1913	Total Cost Price delivered at Manila.	Location (Where may be inspected)
6	Steam Wagons	3 ton	P7,773.87	P46,643.22	Manila, P. I.
3	Trailer "	2 ton	1,135.96	3,407.88	Manila, P. I.
1	Steam Wagon	3 ton	7,773.87	7,773.87	Iloilo, P. I.
1	Trailer Wagon	2 ton	1,135.96	1,135.96	Iloilo, P. I.
1	Steam Wagon	3 ton	7,773.87	7,773.87	Baguio, P. I.

The above motor transportation equipment was manufactured by the Yorkshire Patent Steam Wagon Co. (The Yorkshire Commercial Motor Co.), Leeds, England, under what is known as the "Yorkshire Patents," and was purchased new from the manufacturer by the Government of the Philippine Islands in 1913.

All of the equipment is in good serviceable condition and the six steam wagons and three trailer wagons in Manila have had but little use in the past 18 months and have recently been repaired and overhauled in the Government Machine shops and are in first class condition.

The equipment is not constructed so as to conform to the requirements of the motor vehicle Law of the Philippine Islands and a condition of the sale will be, that said equipment will not be used upon the public highways of the Philippine Islands.

Bids will be received for the purchase of all or any part of the above described equipment. The terms of the sale will be cash upon delivery at Manila. All bids must be accompanied by a draft or certified check payable to the "Treasurer of the Philippine Islands," for 10% of the amount of any bid as a guarantee that delivery of said equipment will be received at Manila, and payment made therefor, within sixty days after notice is received of the acceptance of any bid.

To facilitate the dispatch of notice of acceptance or rejection of any bid, all bidders residing outside of the Philippine Islands should give the name and address of a representative in the Philippine Islands to whom notice may be given.

All certified checks or drafts of unsuccessful bidders will be returned with notice of the rejection of their bid.

The right is reserved to sell privately at any time, all or any part of the above equipment, or to reject any or all bids received, or to accept such bid or bids as in the opinion of the undersigned are most advantageous to the Government of the Philippine Islands.

Proposal forms may be had upon request to the Offices above named.

E. J. WESTERHOUSE,

Director of Public Works.

Manila, P. I.

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The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Owing to a large and deep depression travelling down the Yangtsze and Hwanghao valleys, foggy and damp weather, with threats of rain, is to be expected on the northern coast and in our regions. Strong northerly squalls are likely to begin blowing along the coast within 24 or 48 hours.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, DECEMBER 23, 1916

President Wilson's 'Sounding'

THE action of President Wilson in suggesting to all belligerent and neutral countries "that the opportunity is propitious for a comparison of the views of belligerents regarding the terms which must precede the conclusion of ultimate peace" must not be underestimated. And it must not be overestimated. It is a step taken. Or, in the words of the President, it is a "sounding." It is an action, in any event, based on the deep and abiding conviction that the whole world is crying for peace, crying for relief from the most terrible affliction known to history.

AS THE CHINA PRESS pointed out in a recent leader, if the belligerents can end the war at this time, and thus save humanity from further and unnecessary sacrifice and suffering, they ought to find the way. No-one can gainsay the truth of this statement. Yet the war cannot be ended at this time unless the belligerents are willing to exchange views as to ways and means of ending it.

There are two ways of ending the present massacre of humanity. One way is for the belligerents to go on blindly slaughtering each other until one side is physically finished. This way entails unthinkable destruction of human life, property, hopes, ideals, everything worth while, not only for the vanquished but for the victors. The other way is for the belligerents to discuss with each other all possible suggestions offering hope of peace without further bloodshed.

Both sides according to their own statements are fighting against armed aggression, and for a lasting peace. Or, as the President points out "the objects all the belligerent statesmen have declared they have in mind are virtually the same." If this is the state of affairs, if they are all fighting for the same thing, and if all desire peace, why should not the war be ended now?

The President says that "the United States is as vitally interested in the measures to be taken to secure the future peace of the world as the belligerents and the concrete objects for which the war is being waged have never been definitely stated."

Secretary Lansing declares that the situation for neutrals is becoming increasingly critical, "the United States itself being drawn near to the verge of war."

And this statement of the American Secretary of State applies with equal force to the few remaining neutral nations of stricken Europe.

Some Notes on Lloyd George

(Japan Advertiser)

MR. Lloyd George possesses one qualification which is invaluable to a pilot who proposes to weather the storm. He has experienced so much abuse in his time that he is not likely to be shaken in any course by what people may say about it. He is the favorite son of The Times and The Daily Mail for the duration of the war apparently, but it was not ever thus. Mr. Lloyd George can always be referred to the files of The Daily Mail before the war if he should appear to need deflation. It is not so long since every morning reminded us that

Taffy was a Welshman;
Taffy was a thief,

but he is now "the still strong man in a blatant land" who is to serve and save the state. By the way, it is said, with what truth I know not, that Lord Tennyson wrote that somewhat overquoted line about the late Lord Salisbury. It fitted the masterful cynic who inherited Dizzy's mantle better than it fits Lloyd George.

Lloyd George took it good-humoredly and hit back for all he knew. I am not an unqualified admirer of the way in which he has bombed his old friends out of office but let us at least admit that he has the right, on his record, to get credit for doing what he believes to be the right thing for the country regardless of himself. He was an uncompromising opponent of the Boer War in the days when Mr. Asquith, Lord Haldane and most of the Liberals lately in power thought it better to steer a middle course. He went down to Birmingham—the stronghold of the Chamberlains—and addressed an anti-war meeting which ended in brickbats before it had begun, and had to change clothes with a policeman in order to get out of the hall alive. The episode provided fine fodder for the cartoonists, but the man who took that chance at that time was neither demagogue nor poltroon.

He entered the paths of power as President of the Board of Trade, which is a sound old British euphuism for Minister of Commerce. Here he passed a useful Patent Act which was generally recognised to be the work of his department. Campbell Bannerman died in harness, Asquith took the reins and made Lloyd George his second in command as Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Old Age Pensions Act was his first achievement. The idea was originally Unionist and had its birth as a political project in the fertile brain of Joseph Chamberlain. Its accomplishment by a fresh government with a flourishing revenue was easy. Nevertheless the only ideas which count in politics are those which mature. Lloyd George made old age pensions a reality and laid the solid foundation of his popularity. It remains an unqualified success and a most valuable instrument of social amelioration.

The famous land tax budget was a more daring flight. Incidentally it led the House of Lords to the shearing shed for the Parliament Act, which extinguished the veto of the Upper House, was the outcome of the contest. In those days one came across mass meetings of Radical Cockneys, who possibly knew a horse from a cow, chanting the "Land Song" and exulting in the prospect of shifting part of their taxes on the broad shoulders of the squirearchy. That transfer of burdens has not taken place. Land valuation has failed to pay its way, and six weeks ago The Daily Mail was demanding that the valuation officials should be sent to study the land question with pick, shovel and rifle in the trenches.

It was about this time that Limehouse became a household word. Mr. Lloyd George unburdened himself somewhat racily to an East London audience, and was instantly accused of vulgarity by every vulgar sheet in England. The Daily Express brought off the principal stunt by inducing an American vaudeville agent to cable an offer to Lloyd George to come and "Limehouse" on the variety stage of the United States at his own terms. Naturally he took no notice and most people, whatever their politics, were ashamed of the despicable dodge. The only tangible result of a silly campaign was to make the public read Lloyd George's speeches with all the avidity which the refined are apt to display in pursuit of the unrefined. And Lloyd George, knowing that he was being read as he had never been read before, made good use of the opportunity.

Unreasonable attacks always arouse unreasoning defence, and Lloyd George became so popular with the masses that they supported him in passing an act about which the British workman was highly suspicious. The Insurance Act met no public demand and pleased nobody. It passed because the classes—or their mouthpieces in the popular press—had convinced the masses that Lloyd George was their friend. A man who was so obviously the enemy of the upper ten must be the friend of the lower ninety. He who ran might read the reasoning which induced reluctant working men to acquiesce in a measure which took a regular weekly toll from their pockets.

Lloyd George played no special part in the Irish crisis. Mr. Churchill led the band there and went over to Belfast to beard the Ulster lion in his den. Then came the war, upsetting all the ameliorative experiments of the Liberal government and fusing the British public into a white heat of determination to rid Europe once and for all of the militaristic burden which was strangling every effort to bring about a better social order. If in the struggle Mr. Lloyd George has from the first played a great part, no-one ever called him a financier but as Chancellor he showed ability to take advice and use it, which places him high in the ranks of finance ministers. As Minister of Munitions his achievement is beyond question. Factories have sprung up all over England, immense in area, economically manned—and womenned—unhampered by red tape, utilising England's enormous industrial power to the full and capable of utilising and expanding that power to still greater dimensions.

Half the United States Dry

(New York American)

Five more States have adopted prohibition.

That makes half the United States dry.

Whatever one may think about the advisability of prohibition, it is making headway all the time. By and by, two-thirds of the States will have forbidden the liquor traffic. And then the prohibitionists will force the submission of a national constitutional amendment, and it will be all over but the bootlegging.

The only possible way in which national prohibition might be prevented is for the liquor interests themselves to abolish the sale of ardent spirits and substitute the use of light beers and wines, incidentally putting an end to "the dive," too.

But they will do no such thing themselves, and are obstinately bent upon running their heads against the stone wall of adverse public opinion.

As usual, the result of the final collision will be disastrous to the heads and not to the stone wall.

Do The Dead Survive?---Sir Oliver Lodge's New Book

Sir Oliver Lodge has been Principal of the University of Birmingham for the last 16 years, and for 19 years before that he was Professor of Physics in Liverpool University College. He has been Rumford Medallist of the Royal Society, Romanes Lecturer at Oxford and President of the Mathematical and Physical Section of the British Association. His high standing in the scientific world is shown by these appointments, and it is his scientific reputation which lends unusual interest to the belief, which for some years he has held that scientific proofs of survival after death are possible. His latest book, "Raymond, or Life After Death" purports to record spirit communications from his son Lieut. Raymond Lodge who was killed at Hooge in September, 1915. Two reviews of the book are reprinted below. The first, by Mr. Robert Lynd in the London Daily News is from a writer who is openly incredulous, if not of the record, at least of the value of such communications as are given; the other is by Mr. H. B. Marriott Watson, the well known novelist.

Sir Oliver Lodge (writes Mr. Lynd) has written what is, perhaps, the most extraordinary book of the war. His son, Raymond, was killed in Flanders in September, 1915, and Sir Oliver claims that he and his family have been in frequent communication with the boy since that time. The most absorbing part of his book is taken up with the record of long conversations between the living and the dead. Not only Sir Oliver, but Lady Lodge and other members of the family, have visited medium after medium "anonymously," in order to guard against any suggestion of "faking" in the "messages." In the result the communications have often been such as to appeal to the human sense of the ridiculous. But the issues at stake are so large that one quenches the sense of the ridiculous and reads on. The book is a kind of Blue-book, and one has to lay aside alike one's incredulity and one's credulity and face the evidence. It may be that there is nothing at all in Spiritualism; it may be, on the other hand, that after many ludicrous failures it may lead men to discoveries as real as, and infinitely more important than, the discovery of flying. It is one of those questions in regard to which most of us must be content for some time yet to preserve the attitude of the open mind.

There is not much evidence in Sir Oliver Lodge's book that will convince the sceptical. One or two points, however, taken together, have a certain interest. One is a prophecy of Raymond's death made at a seance in America a month before he died. "Myers says you take the part of the poet," ran a sentence in the message, "and he will act as Faunus. . . . Ask Verrall; she will also understand." Sir Oliver could not make head or tail of the message, and so he asked Mrs. Verrall the meaning of it. She immediately referred Sir Oliver to that famous ode in Horace in which the poet speaks of himself as having been almost killed by the blow of a falling tree, had not Faunus lightened the blow. This interpretation reached Sir Oliver more than a week before the blow of his son's death fell on him.

Strange Utterances

Shortly after Raymond's death Lady Lodge had an "anonymous" sitting with the medium, Mr. A. Vout Peters, and messages came about the boy from a "control," or second personality, called "Moonstone." After "Moonstone" had described Raymond and given "identifying messages," the trance-speech went on:

The boy—I call them all boys because I was over a hundred when I lived here and they are all boys to me—he says, he is here, but he says:

"Hitherto it has been a thing of the head, now I am come over it is a thing of the heart."

What is more (here Peters jumped up in his chair, vigorously snapped his fingers excitedly, and spoke loudly)—

"Good God! how father will be able to speak out! much firmer than he has ever done, because it will touch our hearts."

At the same sitting, a group photograph of which the Lodge family knew nothing was mentioned, and at a later sitting with a different medium some details of this photograph were given. A copy of the photograph of Raymond and several fellow-officers ultimately came from the front, and confirmed to some extent the description given by "Raymond," through one of the "controls." This and the Faunus are, perhaps, the two most important pieces of evidence in Sir Oliver's book. There are a great many other things, however, which are only less interesting because they can be explained away as the results of thought-transference. One of the most remarkable of these concerns "sitting" which two members of the Lodge family arranged to have with a medium about noon one day in London. At noon on the same day their brother Alec, in Birmingham, suddenly carried off some of his sisters for a brief table sitting, "and the test which he then and there suggested was to ask Raymond to get 'Feda' in London to say the word 'Honolulu.'" Feda being the "child-control" of the London medium with whom the others were holding a sitting. The sufficiently remarkable result was that Feda spoke the word. She told the sitters that Raymond wanted his sister to play. "He wanted to know," she said, "whether you could play Hufu—Honolulu"?

The Life Beyond

Sir Oliver has boldly included in his book certain descriptions of life in the other world, which have no value as evidence, and the significance of which he is inclined to discount. One cannot help reading them, however, with an interest even stronger than one's inclination to ridicule. In one of these conversations, it is Feda, speaking for Raymond, who communicates with Sir Oliver—"O. J. L." as he is called in the quotation below. Here are some curious passages referring to the life after death:

He says my body is very similar to the one I had before. I pinch myself sometimes to see if it's real, and it is, but it doesn't seem to hurt as much as when I pinched the flesh body. . . .

Oh, there's one thing he says, I have never seen anybody bleed.

O. J. L.—Wouldn't he bleed if he pricked himself?

He never tried it. But as yet he has seen no blood at all.

O. J. L.—Has he got ears and eyes?

Yes, yes, and eyelashes and eyebrows, exactly the same, and a tongue and teeth. He has got a new tooth now in place of another one he had—one that wasn't quite right then. He has got it right, and a good tooth has come in place of the one that had gone.

Again:

There are men here, and there are women here. I don't think that they stand to each other quite the same as they did on the earth plane, but they seem to have the same feeling to each other, with a different expression of it. There don't seem to be any children born here. People are sent into the physical body to have children on the earth plans; they don't have them there.

And a passage almost intolerably ludicrous follows:

People here try to provide everything that is wanted. A chap came over the other day, who would have a cigar. "That's finished them," he thought. He means he thought they would never be able to provide that. But there are laboratories over here, and they manufacture all sorts of things in them. Not like you do, out of solid matter, but out of essences, and ethers, and gases. It's not the same as on the earth plane, but they were able to manufacture what looked like a cigar. He didn't try one himself, because he didn't care to; you know he wouldn't want to. But the other chap jumped at it. But when he began to smoke it, he didn't think so much of it; he had four altogether; and now he doesn't look at one.

It would be unfair to suggest, however, that the entire account of the future life is of this seemingly absurd character. There are also exalted visions communicated. It is claimed even that the dead boy has seen Christ. In any case, it is obviously the aim of the alleged communicators to paint the life after death not as something terrifyingly new, but as a natural continuation of the life here.

Marriott Watson's Review

Mr. H. B. Marriott Watson writes:

Sir Oliver Lodge has never concealed his belief in the survival of human personality, and in the possibility of communication between the world of matter and the world of spirit. His profession of faith has subjected him to attacks, and even to ridicule, which he is generous enough to refuse to consider as personal. It required at least as much courage for a man of science today to break with the traditions and conventions of orthodoxy as it did for Sir William Crookes in 1871—or, say, as it did for any reformers in science or religion. Sir Oliver has often spoken out and testified to the faith that is in him, but never so strongly, never so convincingly, as in this book, so touchingly dedicated to his youngest son. It must have cost him something to expose the privacies of his domestic life so familiarly in the cause of truth; but it is to the credit of his courage and sincerity that he has done so.

The book falls into three divisions. The first is concerned with the life and personality of Raymond Lodge, who died of wounds received at Hooge on September 14, 1915. He was only 26, and his character had endeared him to his friends and to his fellow officers. The letters he wrote from the front are printed here and are a vivid manifestation of his fine personality. This part of the book constitutes a tender and touching memorial to a beloved son, whose career so untimely ended, promised great achievements. With this introduction, necessary to his subject, Sir Oliver Lodge proceeds to place before us "the evidence in the case." The problem for solution is in the old words, "If a man die shall he live again?" To this the author returns an emphatic affirmative, drawn from his experimental studies of 30 years. Indeed, he would not probably admit the word "again"; for to him there is no question of revival, but of continuance into life better, higher and happier than that of this physical earth.

Proofs of Survival After Death

To all sceptical and inquiring minds the mere answer of an affirmative from tradition or reputedly divine authority is insufficient. These demand the same rigorous proofs that are requisite to demonstrate any scientific proposition. Sir Oliver is at one with this demand. How would you prove the survival of some one dear to you who had died? If there came to you through any means a personality, an entity, giving evidence of identity with the one you had lost, could you then refuse to accept this as convincing proof? "Even though one rose from the dead," doubtless some minds would deny the evidence. Yet it is essential to guard the pass, and to accept nothing which is not definitely proven.

Sir Oliver wisely does not assume knowledge of the methods of psychical investigation on the part of his readers. He explains what is meant by "automatic writing," "trance talking," and other phenomena familiar to the student. This information is as necessary as knowledge of the microscope, the scalpel, and other methods of ordinary science. The fact that a medium is an essential in communications with the "other side" has been provocative often of ridicule; yet instruments are necessary in many branches of science, and one could not send a message without going to a telegraph or telephone office. We must accept the fact that these phenomena do not happen save in the presence of certain people with unknown gifts. The only question which concerns us is whether there is any real evidence in the phenomena.

My limited space prevents me from enlarging on the results of Sir Oliver's experiments. I may instance several remarkable experiences, and leave it to sceptics to offer any other explanation but the one. Raymond Lodge "manifested" through a trance medium about a fortnight after he was killed, and referred to a photograph "where he is in a group with other men." His family knew nothing of this, and, pursuing the matter further, learnt through the medium that he was "sitting down. . . . some were standing. . . . somebody wanted to lean on him." It was discovered, more than a month later, that a photograph (unknown to the family) had been taken of a group of second South Lancs, officers in August, 1915, and when the picture was received, Raymond was found to be sitting down, with a man's arm upon his. (This was the only case in the group in which this had taken place.)

Evidence of Manifestations

On another occasion Sir Oliver took for a "sitting" some questions set down by his sons, which conveyed no meaning to him—when the following occurred:

O. J. L.: "Do you remember anything about the Argonauts?"

(Silence for a short time)

O. J. L.: "Argonauts is the word. Does it mean anything to you? Take your time."—"Yes."

O. J. L.: "Well, would you like to say what you remember?"—"Yes."

Then, by repeating the alphabet, was spelt "Telegram."

Now it turned out that a year before, while motoring in Devonshire, Raymond had gone into a post office, sent a telegram home to say that they were all right, and had signed it "Argonauts." I have not room here to refer to the interesting communication from Myers which seemed to foreshadow the death of the son, but it will well repay study. The point is, of course, what other explanation of these phenomena can be given except the one, namely, that they are communications of things unknown to the sitter (and to the medium), which were in the memory of an entity surviving, and really what he purported to be, Raymond Lodge. The body of phenomena in demonstration of this truth is so vast that no one who has conscientiously studied it can have any doubt.

Having presented this evidence Sir Oliver proceeds to deal, in the third part, with many of the problems and difficulties which beset the theory which the facts to him (and me) demonstrate. These chapters will be found wonderfully suggestive and stimulating. They may not desolve difficulties, but they invariably provoke thought, and they are wholly free from prepossessional bias. Among distinguished men of science today Sir Oliver holds an honorable position in his freedom from "sectarianism," as someone has called it. For thirty years he has investigated these psychic phenomena, and long ago he came to the conclusion which he holds today, and in which these more sacred phenomena have only confirmed him.

The Minister's 'Undivided Heart'

Once more, "in the experience and the observations of two prominent ministers," says *The Lutheran Church Work and Observer* (Harrisburg), there has been presented "the lesson of the necessity for the undivided heart in the work of the ministry." Like other men, insists the Lutheran editor, the minister "can only do one thing and do it well. However great the temptation, however exceptional the opportunity, he must refrain from collecting wealth which he sees other men acquiring about him, and must himself preach the unsearchable riches of Christ, even though he die a poor man in the estimate of the world." Every preacher, we are told, ought to remember this counsel of Henry Ward Beecher:

"Stick to your own legitimate business. Do not go into outside operations. Few men have brains enough for more than one business. To dabble in stocks, to put a few thousand dollars into a mine and a few more into a manufactory, and a few more into an invention, is enough to ruin any man."

The experience of a successor of Henry Ward Beecher at Plymouth Church is cited by *The Church Work and Observer* as an "illuminating example" of the truth of what Beecher said. A more recent case of distraction from pulpit work is then discussed briefly as follows:

"Dr. Aked, it will be recalled, gave up an important pastorate in San Francisco to take the part assigned him in the Ford adventure, which was to 'take the boys out of the trenches' and bring tranquillity to the warring nations of Europe. In writing of his experiences and observations, Dr. Aked says some very sensible things about trying peace-plans which do not start and end with Christ, and especially about the lesson he has learned about preachers forsaking their own legitimate work for even promising side issues. His experience has been a most humiliating one. He offered to take up again his San Francisco pastorate at a reduced salary. It does not appear who took the initiative in the matter, Dr. Aked or friends of his in the congregation. But this was the outcome: that the congregation was adverse to the proposal, as was indicated by its vote as reported in the daily papers.

"It is deplorable when the Church or her ministry are tempted to forget the mission of both, the mission appointed by the Lord and Head of the Church, namely, the saving and reconstruction of men, which is the foundation of all other work and true progress.

"Let the minister, then, stick to his business, and with the best vocation in the world to engage his time and talents, let him find there occupation for all his life and compensations incomparable to all other pursuits to which men devote themselves."

Inklings

By Wex Jones

All this fuss about the way women lawyers dress would be settled by putting them in wig and gown.

Natural history note: A dog's bark is of no use to a woodpecker.

Nobody thinks much of a rabbit except the small boy who envies its power of wiggling its nose. That is, nobody but those who live in New Jersey. There the rabbit is more sacred than the Egyptian cat or the Siamese white elephant. It is taboo, voodoo, juju and more beside. As Jimmy Montague says, that Jersey kid who fired at a rabbit and shot his sister was lucky; had he aimed at his sister and killed a rabbit, he would have spent 90 days in the cooler regretting his bad marksmanship.

Proposed to name a battleship "Hawaii." Please don't start, or we'll be having the U. S. S. Ukelele and the lightship Hule Hula.

Insoluble problems: Tank Winder wrote a two-part story and by mistake had the second part published first. What should he do with the first part? G. Colding, pianist, suggests that Mr. Winder print the first half and at the end put a line—Continued in previous issue.

A 'Xmas Suggestion

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All Over The World

Perhaps one of the most characteristic of the Lincoln anecdotes may be revived with timeliness. On the night of his first election the little "frame" home of the Lincolns in Springfield, Ill., was thronged with eager neighbors and friends. Reports for awhile came in early and favorably. Then they were less promising. Mrs. Lincoln had been by her husband's side all day. He now insisted that she retire. The crowd dwindled. Then came the news that New York was safe. Then the news that Lincoln had carried the country. The rest of the story will be better told by that great man himself. "When there was no longer any doubt, or reason for doubt," he related afterward, "I went up to my bedroom and found my wife asleep. I gently touched her shoulder and said, "Mary!' She made no answer. I spoke again a little louder, saying, 'Mary! Mary! we are elected!'"

No injunction could be more to the point than that embodied in the four words inscribed on the 1787 coin just discovered by a workman planting trees in the Harvard University yard. "Mind Your Own Business" may not be very pleasant advice, but evidently the early settlers considered it worth bringing to every one's attention. If it had been taken and followed ever since, what a different world this would be today! The advice, however, is just as good now as it was in 1787, and a concerted movement to secure its adoption by the individual, community State, and nation would certainly merit the gratitude of succeeding generations.

Approved Recipes

All measurements are level, standard half-pint measuring cups, tablespoons, and teaspoons being used. Sixteen level tablespoonfuls equal a half-pint. Quantities are sufficient for six persons unless otherwise stated. Flour is sifted once before measuring.

Bran Bread

Two cupfuls bran, 2 cupfuls bread flour, 1 egg well beaten, 1 teaspoonful salt, ½ cupful molasses, 2 cupfuls graham flour, ½ cupful seeded raisins (if desired), 2 tablespoonfuls sugar, 2 cupfuls sour milk, ½ teaspoonful baking powder, 1 teaspoonful soda.

Mix the sugar, salt and egg. Add the molasses, and then the sour milk containing soda. Stir in slowly the bran and graham and bread flour. Lastly, add the baking powder. If raisins are used they should be floured and added just before the bread is put into the pans. Bake in a moderate oven for forty-five minutes. This makes two loaves and is especially good for children.

Shrimp a la De Soto

One cupful shrimp, ½ can tomatoes, ½ minced onion, ¼ cupful olive oil or butter, ½ bay leaf, 1 cupful rice; salt and cayenne pepper to taste.

Brown the onion and garlic in the fat, then add the shrimp, tomatoes, bay leaf, salt and cayenne pepper. Cook twenty minutes, stirring frequently. Thicken with one tablespoonful corn starch moistened with water and cook fifteen minutes longer. Cook rice until very dry and mold in the center of a large serving dish. When ready to serve pour the shrimp mixture over and around the rice and garnish with parsley.

Lentil Soup

One cupful lentils, ¼ cupful finely chopped onion, ½ cupful finely chopped raw white potatoes, 1 teaspoonful salt, 2 scant quarts cold water.

Place all ingredients together in stewpan, cook moderately for two and one-quarter hours. When cooking, put half slice of white bread in pot to prevent sticking and remove when soup is ready to be served. This is a good nursery dish.

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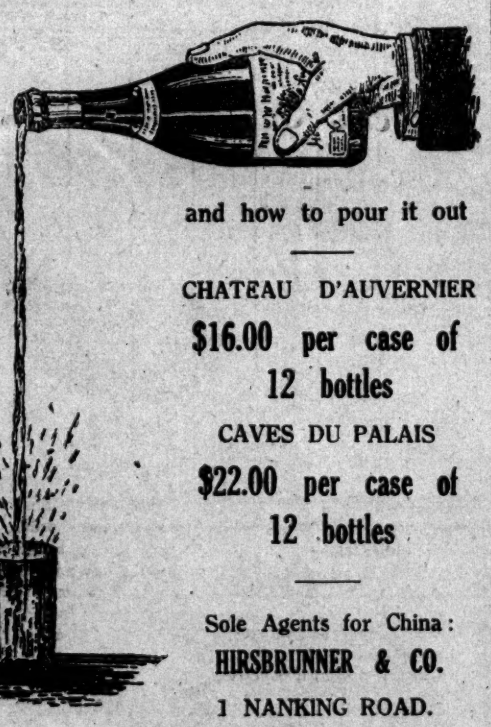

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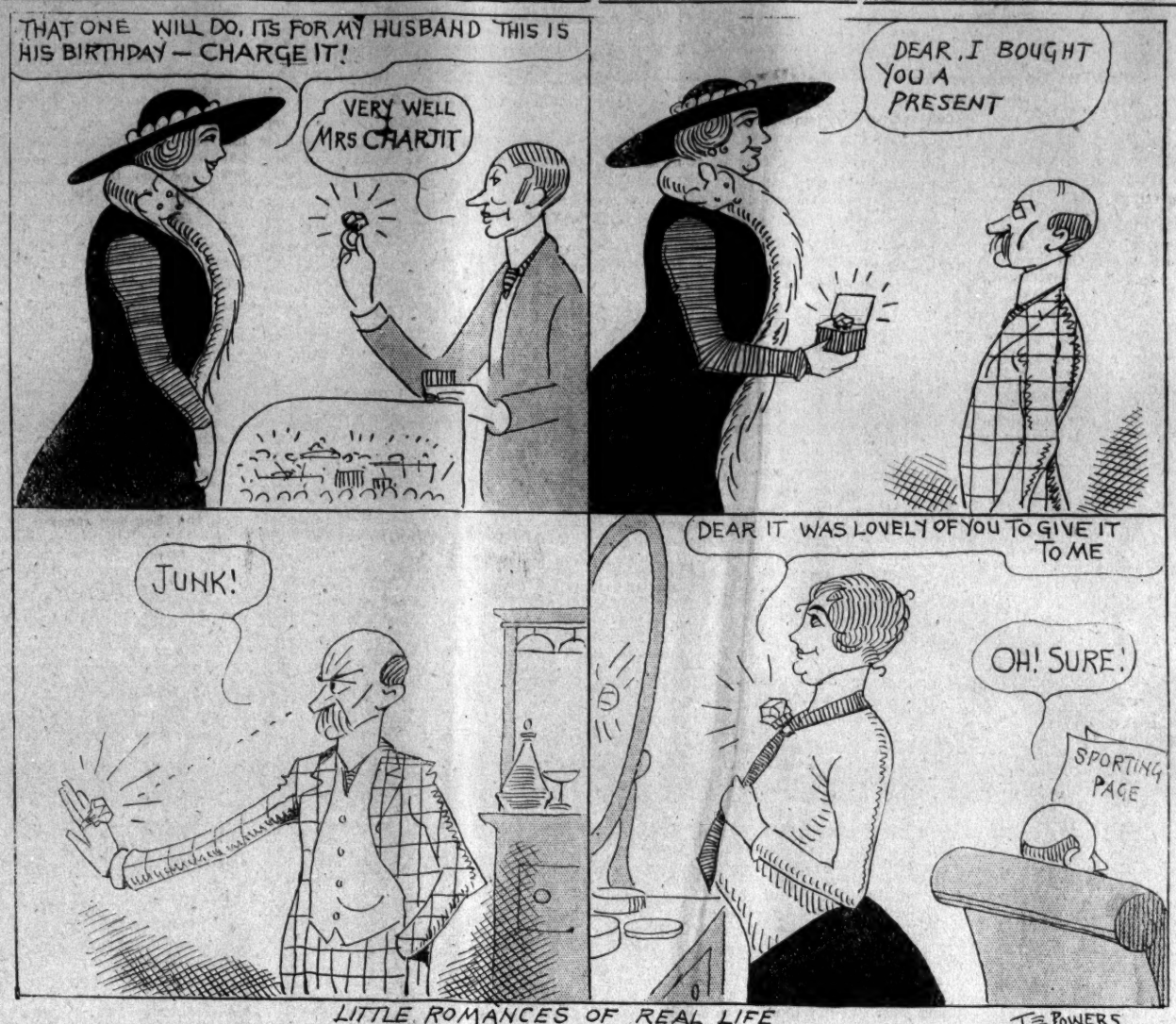
What's The Use? By Tom Powers


THAT ONE WILL DO, ITS FOR MY HUSBAND THIS IS HIS BIRTHDAY — CHARGE IT!
VERY WELL MRS CHARJIT
DEAR, I BOUGHT YOU A PRESENT
JUNK!
DEAR IT WAS LOVELY OF YOU TO GIVE IT TO ME
OH! SURE!
SPORTING PAGE
LITTLE ROMANCES OF REAL LIFE
T. E. POWERS
A POCKET BOOK
ONE MILLION DOLLARS! J. D. ILL TAKE IT TO HIM TO MORROW
YES ITS ALL HERE—HOW LONG HAVE YOU HAD IT?
JUST OVER NIGHT
YOU ARE AN HONEST LAD—BLESS YOU—ILL CHARGE YOU NO INTEREST

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — **Daily Home Magazine Page** — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

Gravity Pulls Projectile Downward No Matter What Its Speed

By Garrett P. Serviss

"Will you describe the trajectory of a projectile from a rifle or cannon? It is my impression that the projectile travels perfectly straight for a certain distance and then begins to curve, but "W" claims that, according to gravity, the curve commences immediately on leaving the muzzle. Which is right—H. R."

'W' IS right The curve begins the instant the projectile leaves the muzzle. It is impossible to shoot a projectile in a straight line unless the line corresponds exactly with the direction of gravity. Thus you could, theoretically, shoot straight down or straight up, and gravity would not interfere with the direction of the projectile because its force would be exerted in the same line, simply retarding the projectile if it movel upward and accelerating it if it moved downward.

Gravity acts instantaneously and continuously, imparting a velocity, in round numbers, of thirty-two feet per second during each second that the moving body is subjected to its action. The motion of the projectile does not impede gravity, but is combined with the motion that gravity independently produces. If the projectile is fired horizontally gravity pulls it down from the horizontal line from the start to the finish of its course, the amount of deflection varying as the square of the time that the flight continues.

Thus, if the projectile is fired horizontally from a height of 144 feet, with a velocity of 1,200 feet per second, it will drop 16 feet in the first second, 64 feet in two seconds, and 144 feet in three seconds. But a drop of 144 feet will bring it to the ground, so that, starting with the velocity mentioned, it could not remain in the air more than three seconds, during which, if we neglect the effect of air resistance, it would travel ahead 3,600 feet.

The trajectory, or path, of the projectile can be made straighter by increasing its velocity, but can never be made perfectly straight. For instance, suppose it started from the same height, 144 feet, with a horizontal velocity of 2,500 feet per second; gravity would act upon it exactly as before, and bring it to the ground at the end of three seconds, but in that space of time it would have travelled 7,500 feet instead of 3,600 feet from the muzzle of the gun. This is one of the reasons why as great a velocity as possible is imparted to modern projectiles. The gunner knows that he can by no means cheat gravity of its full due. It will allow him just so many seconds and not an instant more to keep his projectile above ground, and so he tries to send it as far as possible within the time limit.

Of course, this limit can be extended, and the range of the projectile can be increased, by elevating the place from which the gun is fired, and still more by inclining the line of fire upward. If in the last example the elevation of the gun above ground were 1,728 feet instead of 144 feet, the projectile, starting horizontally, would remain in the air about 10.4 seconds, during which it would go ahead 26,000 feet, or nearly five miles.

But the best way to increase the range is to elevate the line of fire. With a muzzle velocity of the projectile of 2,500 feet per second, which is somewhere near the actual velocity attainable with the powder charges now used, suppose the gun to be placed on level ground and fired at an angle of 30 degrees above the horizontal. Then, as before, neglecting the air resistance, the range of the projectile would be increased to about 32 miles, and it would ascend to a height of some 25,000 feet before beginning to fall again. The time of flight would be 68 seconds. But these figures, being all calculated without allowance for atmospheric resistance, would all be considerably reduced in practice.

The wholesale, scientific manslayers who are fighting the long range battles in Europe have elaborate tables showing the effects of atmospheric resistance on projectiles, based on very careful experiments, which were made for the purpose of substituting practical for purely theoretical estimates of the effective range of guns.

There is one curious result that might, theoretically, be attained by enormously increasing the speed of a projectile fired horizontally at a height above the earth's surface sufficient to avoid hitting its mountain tops. Such a projectile, if it started with a velocity of about five miles per second, and were not impeded by air resistance, would go round the earth like a little moon. Gravity, pulling upon it in the same manner that it pulls upon the moon, would keep it at a constant distance from the earth, because in the same ratio of distance that it approached the earth the rounded surface of the globe would recede from it.

'Remind Me of My Wife's Birthday'

Here is, to us, a new idea that illustrates one entertaining side of American married life, says a New York exchange.

A well-known florist sends out indiscriminately to prosperous and supposedly affectionate husbands a cheerful little postal card. On it is written, "Date of my wife's birthday —remind me of it."

The affectionate husband mails it back to the florist.

Then, every year, on the birthday of "the dear one," or a day before, the florist rings up the husband and says, "What about your wife's birthday? Any flowers?"

The husband says, "Thanks very much for reminding me. Send up a box of roses, with 'Much Love and Devotion' written on a card. Don't forget to remind me next year."

The wife gets the box of flowers on her birthday and the card with all the love and devotion. The husband pays the bill and all is serene in that happy American home.

The husband goes down to his work making money.

The wife leans back in her straight front or crooked front corset and says to all of her friends as they come in and roll up their eyes when they see the flowers, "Yes, Henry never forgets."

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Cathay, pref	Tls. 6
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Canton	$400
North China	Tls. 152½
Union of Canton	$945.
Yangtsze	$255 S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$155
Hongkong Fire	$375 B.
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Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	104s.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 18½
Shanghai Tug (f)	T.s. 50
Kochien	Tls. 35 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9.60
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Raub	$2⅛ B.
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Hongkong Dock	$131 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 89 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 13½
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 78 S.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 85½ B.
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Anglo-French Land	Tls. 84½ B.
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Shanghai Land	Tls. 84 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 5.
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China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 167½
E-wo Pref	Tls. 105
International	Tls. 72
International Pref	Tls. 73 S.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 80
Oriental	Tls. 44
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 116 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 15
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 6½
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 101
Industrials	
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Green Island	$113¾ B.
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Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 165
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International Cotton Co. Annual Meeting

The twenty-first annual meeting of shareholders in the International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., was held yesterday, at No. 4 Kiukiang Road. Mr. A. Hide presided and there were also present Messrs. F. Ayscough, F. A. Fairchild, S. A. Levy, C. Rayner (directors), G. Wuilleumier (Secretary and General Manager), R. E. Kadoorie, Seng Ming-ye, Wong Chi-mow, Wong Ku and G. Heusser, representing 1,578 shares.

The chairman stated:

Before proceeding with the business of the meeting, I wish to refer to the loss the company has sustained owing to the death of Mr. Jas. N. Jameson, whose association with the board dates back to 1903. I feel sure that you will concur in the expression of sympathy forwarded by the board to the relatives of the late Mr. Jameson at the time of his death.

The report and accounts have been in your hands for some days and I will with your permission follow the usual practice of taking them as read. Before moving their adoption, I would like to offer a few comments on the accounts and matters arising out of the business of the Company for the past year.

With regard to the accounts, some slight alterations have been made in the form in which they are presented, which I hope will meet with your approval. For the sake of clearness, No. 1 and No. 2 Mills have been shown separately, instead of as formerly Spinning Dept. and No. 2 Mill.

Turning to the assets, under No. 1 mill, buildings, the additions represent part cost of enlarging the boiler house for the reception of a new boiler and two sets of economisers, to which I will refer later, also new electric lighting throughout the mill and compound.

Plant:—When addressing you last year, I referred to the necessity of additions from time to time in order to modernize the plant of the No. 1 Mill. The items figuring in the accounts are the outcome of the policy outlined then and represent various additions to the spinning plant itself besides a new boiler and two sets of economisers. With the additions to the company's plant of a weaving shed and later the No. 2 Mill increased boiler plant had been provided but it was found that to insure more economical working further extension in that direction became a necessity and steps were taken early in the year to import an additional boiler and economisers, which have now been satisfactorily installed. I may add that experience since acquired has fully justified the expenditure undertaken.

Under No. 2 Mill:—Plant: Final payments under the original contract are responsible for the sum figuring under additions.

Under Weaving Department:—Buildings: The want of more accommodation for handling and packing the product of the shed was acutely felt and a new cloth warehouse erected to meet requirements and relative congestion.

Plant: Here also final payments in completion of the power house and slight additions are responsible for the extra expenditure.

Turning to the liabilities, capital account remains unchanged. Our overdraft with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on the other hand shows a very appreciable increase over the figures of last year due to the heavy stocks carried, which I am glad to be able to inform you have since been disposed of at satisfactory prices.

Sundry creditors account comprises liabilities on cotton received and not paid for, acceptances not matured, advance payments for yarn and cloth and minor bills since liquidated.

With regard to the working of the company's plant during the year, in view of the unsatisfactory result of the year's operation it may be questioned whether the policy of adding to the plant was justified. Your directors in sanctioning these additions had in view not only for the present, but also for the future, greater economy coupled with greater efficiency of the plant. That the working for this year did not come up to expectations is a matter of regret and disappointment, but does not reflect on the plant or want of attention by the staff to the business of the company and can be traced to other causes which could not possibly be foreseen.

In concluding my remarks at our last meeting, I referred to the prospects of the immediate future, owing to the political unrest pervading the country, as somewhat uncertain. The experiences of the financial year just past have fully borne out that uncertainty. Repeated political troubles have adversely affected the business of the company at various times and for the best part of six months short time working had to be adopted. Later in March when to all appearances normal conditions seemed to have become an established fact, full work was again resumed, but the anti-monarchical movement took a very active form shortly after with the result that business became for a time almost suspended, prices for yarn and cloth declining appreciably, the situation being further adversely affected by the rise in exchange, imported yarns receding and local yarns following in sympathy.

In consequence of the suspension of business, stocks accumulated, resulting in increased interest and insurance charges. However, it is a long lane that has no turning and improvement in the political situation was followed by a return to more normal market conditions which allowed the disposal at gradually improving rates of the accumulated stocks. The improvement, I regret to say, came too late to appreciably benefit the accounts before you, but will prove of material advantage to the financial year now commenced.

Reverting to the report and the recommendations therein of the appropriation of a sum out of general reserve to provide the usual depreciation of the company's plant and the writing off of the balance at debit of profit and loss account, I hope that you will approve of the course recommended enabling the company to start the New Year with a clean sheet, proper provision being made for depreciation, which in a manufacturing concern is of vital importance.

Prospects for the future are encouraging, stocks in the interior are known to be small and with an abundant harvest throughout the land and high prices obtainable for produce, a good demand for manufactured products should ensue. Fair supplies of cotton have been secured at reasonable rates and I am pleased to say that so far the result of the working of the company's establishments has been quite satisfactory.

Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts, as presented, I shall be glad to furnish any further information on points not previously touched upon, if in my power to do so.

No questions were asked and resolutions were passed accepting the report and accounts as presented, confirming the appointment of Mr. S. A. Levy to the board and re-electing Mr. F. A. Fairchild and also re-appointing Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews as auditors.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"Write for—

"A Brief Explanation of the Principles upon which Life Assurance in Founded,"

to

Head Office,

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, December 22, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate 85⅝ = Tls. 1.17 @ 72.7 = $1.61

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate.	72.5
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1761
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 3/6½ — Tls.	5.64
Exch. @ 72.7 = Mex. $	7.76
Peking Bar — Tls.	307
Native Interest	.12

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	—
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	27.80
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T. $	476/16
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-6½
London	Demand	3-6/16
India	T.T.	261
Paris	T.T.	492½
Paris	Demand	493
New York	T.T.	84⅛
New York	Demand	84⅜
Hongkong... (nominal)	T.T.	70
Japan	T.T.	60⅝
Batavia	T.T.	204½

Bank's Buying Rates

London..nominal 4 m-s. Cdts.	3-7/16
London.nominal 4 m-s. Docy.	3-7/16
London..nominal 6 m-s. Cdts.	3-8⅛
London.nominal 6 m-s. Docy.	3-8⅜
Paris ..... nominal 4 m-s.	508½
New York...nominal 4 m-s.	87⅛

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR DECEMBER

£1 = Hk. Tls.	5.12
Hk. Tls. 1 = Francs	5.43
" " 1 = Marks	†4.44
Gold $1 = Hk. Tls.	1.08
Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen	1.82
" " 1 = Rupees	2.93
" " 1 = Rouble	3.34
" " 1 = Mex.	$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, December 22, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Kotas Tls. 22.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.10
Java Consolidated Tls. 22.00
Permatas Tls. 4.50
Chemors Tls. 1.80

New York Bullion Report

New York, November 20.—Mr. S. R. Wagel reports as follows:—

Gold

During the week, about $8,500,000 has been sent to South America, principally to the Argentine Republic. $2,900,000 was sent to Japan and $100,000 to England. There were no arrivals on British account.

The movement of gold in the District of New York during the week was as under: Exports $611,700. Imports $422,282.

There were no important developments in the money market during the week; but rates hardened slightly, with a tendency to further advance. The demand for both call and time money was not of very large proportions. As the British Government has taken over both the grain and wheat situation, business in commercial paper is being affected.

The Russian loan for $50,000,000 was completed during the week, and will be issued shortly. The period is five years, interest, 5½ per cent, and the rate at which it is to be offered to the public is 94½. A very extensive campaign for selling these bonds is now under way.

A loan of $60,000,000, or $20,000,000 each for the cities of Bordeaux, Lyons and Marseilles has been arranged by Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb and Co., on the same plan as the City of Paris loan for $50,000,000. The terms, however, are slightly more attractive.

Negotiations wih regard to the next British loan are proceeding very slowly. China borrowed $5,000,000, and had an advance of $2,000,000, from the Continental and Commercial Bank in Chicago. Loans to Argentina and Chile are now pending.

The call rate in London has been reduced from 5 to 4¾ per cent.

The Bank of England lost $18,810 during the week. The Bank of France gained 13,604,000 francs. The German Reischbank had a gain of 5,629,000 marks.

As usual, the Sterling market was featureless. The demand rate continued lower than has been the case for several weeks.

Franc rates also continued to be pegged, like the Sterlings. Business in francs is almost negligible.

Marks, developed weakness during the week, principally because of the situation in Europe. As usual, business is limted.

Italian Exchange fluctuated widely, and at the closing was very near the lowest point reached since the war. In the early part of the week, Roubles were sagging; but, on the announcement of the new loan, the market became very firm; the rates, however, are much below the level reached early in September. Of the other exchanges, Vienna Kronen followed Marks; Guilders were steady; Swiss was firm at closing, and Argentine exchange strong.

Silver

The long expected movement of silver has started, and during the week, 1,000,000 ounces were shipped from San Francisco to Hongkong, and 200,000 ounces were shipped to Bombay.

After the feverish activity of the past week in London, the market is taking a rest; and prices have receded very slightly. It is expected, however, that buyers will have to come out again very soon. The British Mint has been a regular purchaser, and France and Italy have bought small amounts.

Money is very tight in the interior of China, and silver is being reshipped to the interior from the ports. The stocks in Shanghai stand at the very low level of 23,000,000 ounces. Exchanges, both in Hongkong and Shanghai, are quite firm.

The Italian crop is beginning to move, and the Bombay market is on the eve of becoming active. The stock is very small and dealers are waiting for an opportunity to add to their stock.

The Bank of France lost during the week, 6,610,000 francs.

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service

London, December 20.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills and Deferred Transfers were as follows:—

Tenders for Bills.
Highest price 1s. 4½d.
Tenders at 1s. 4-5/32d.
Receive 10%.
Tenders for Transfers.
Highest price 1s. 4¼d.
Tenders at 1s. 4⅛d.
Receive 10%.
Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 13,210,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 12,000,000.
Deferred Transfers Highest Tender 1s. 4-5/32d.
Tenders at 1s. 4-5/32d. Receive 10%.

WOOL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, December 20.—Today's wool prices were as follows:—
Merinos 7½% to 10% Dearer.
Crossbreds 10% Dearer.
Tone of wool Auction, Active.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for December 21 was 109 tons."

Hamburg Paper Pays Tribute to Mr. Wilson

The Fremdenblatt Urges Him To Establish 'Real Neutrality' Before Seeking Peace

Berlin, November 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—In an editorial entitled "Grey and Wilson" the Fremdenblatt of Hamburg refers to the British Government's note to the United States in regard to the British blacklist, and continues:

"Great Britain attempts to justify control of the whole world's trade and the examination by officers of the British commercial spying system of the most private matters. Great Britain asks for bonds under threat of boycott, which in everyday life would be stigmatised as conspiracy against liberty, if not blackmail."

Great Britain's assertion that she has always considered her sea power a trust to be used in the interests of liberty is ridiculed by the Fremdenblatt. Regarding President Wilson's position the newspaper says:

"The platform on which Mr. Wilson was elected was 'peace and prosperity.' For Mr. Wilson there is yut one aim—to establish on a still firmer foundation peace and prosperity in his country, and by doing so to inscribe his name in glittering letters in the book of history. Without doubt Mr. Wilson is still more powerful than before. During his Administration he certainly has appreciated the force of facts. His policy, although idealistic, will begin with facts and present needs, and the re-establishment of peace must be preceded by the re-establishment of true neutrality. Foreign Secretary Grey has given President Wilson a chance to establish himself and his policy in history as firm as a rock."

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, December 20.—Today's rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex:
Spot: 3s. 0½d. to 2s. 11½d. Paid.
January to June: 3s. 0d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Irregular.

Last Quotation, London, December 19.
Spot: 3s. 0¼d. Paid.
January to June: 3s. 0½d. Buyers.
Tendency of Market: Firmer, with a good Demand.

A 'Xmas Suggestion

"Sceptre Cigarettes"

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1916

Date and Place	Per	China	British	French	Ger.	U.S.A.	Russian	Japan	Eastern
Today									
Hongkong and Canton	Kamo maru	3.00		..	..	..	..	..	2.30
Ningpo	Kiangteen		3.30						
Hongkong	Kamo maru		3.30	..	..	..	..	..	
Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U. S. and Europe	Tamba maru	..	3.30	..	..	..	..	..	3.00
Japan via Moji and Seattle	Tamba maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.00	3.30
Hongkong and beyond	Kamo maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.00	3.30
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U. S. A. and Europe	Tamba maru			..	..	B4 00	..	..	3.00
Hankow	Tatung		5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swatow and Hongkong	Szechuen	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Yingchow	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swatow and Hongkong	Linan	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan and America	Tamba maru	3.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.00
River Ports	Tatung	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Ningpo and Wenchow	Poochi	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Swatow, Hongkong and Canton	Szechuen	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Hongkong and Canton	Yingchow	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Swatow, Hongkong and Canton	Linan	9.00		4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Chefoo	Ningpo	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	9.00
Foochow	Haean	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	9.00
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	c9.00	..	c8.00	..	..	5.00	..	4.30
Tomorrow.									
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	Via Pukow		7.00*	..	..	..	..	..	5(2nd)*
River Ports	Kiangyung	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Monday, December 25.									
Hongkong and Canton	Novara	9.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.30*
Europe via Suez	Novara	9.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.30*
T'kong, Southern Ports, Australia the Straits Ceylon India E'ope via Suez	Novara		9.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	c9.00	..	c8.00	..	..	6.00	..	5.30
Tuesday, December 26.									
Europe via Siberia (Express)	Via Pukow	..	D7.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Chenan	..	10.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dalny, Manchuria and Europe	Sakaki maru			..	..	..	..	H11.00*	10.30*
Wednesday, December 27.									
Amoy and Hongkong	Sinkiang	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	30
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	..	
Thursday, December 28.									
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Shuntien	8.30*	9.00*	..	..	..	..	..	8.00*
Monday, January 1.									
T'kong, Southern Ports, Australia the Straits Ceylon India E'ope via Suez	Athos	..	G9.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. ports, Straits, India, Europe & U.S.A.	Athos	..	.	A10.00*	..	..	..	..	9.30*

An asterisk (*) denotes a.m.

A Money orders on France and foreign countries issued daily till noon. Parcel post per French mail s.s. Athos will close at noon on December 30.

B Post money orders until 3 p.m. parcel post until 2.30 p.m.

C Mail closed 8 to 8.30 p.m. Registration 8.30 p.m.

D Registered 8 to 10 a.m. on Monday, December 25.

E Registration 8.30 p.m. Supplementary mail closed at 7 a.m. following day.

G Registered 5 p.m. on Saturday, December 30.

H Letters and boxes with declared value 10.30 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 10 a.m.

I Letters and boxes with declared value 3.30 p.m. Parcel post and money orders 3 p.m.

J Registered and Parcel 5 p.m. on Saturday, December 23.

British Post Office.—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.20 and 9 o'clock on the same evening during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post Office.—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier. A Supplementary mail of ordinary correspondence only will be closed on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays at 7 a.m.

Japanese Post Office:—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dalny, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

German Post office.—Mails for Chinkiang, Nanking and Hankow close every day at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and for Tsinanfu, Tientsin and Peking, via Pukow, at 9 p.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration to 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outport Mails

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails
Shanghai-Nanking Railway.	Close Daily. a.m. p.m.
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China	7.00
Soochow, Wusih, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places	7.30
Nanziang & Kiatinghsien.	8.00
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River ports	11.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and Intermediate places	2.30
Nanziang & Kiatinghsien.	4.30
Soochow, Wusihh, Changchow, all River Ports and North China	9.00
Shanghai-Hangchow Railway.	
Sinchwang, (Tsipao and Szeking) Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtien, Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping (and Tangsi) and Hangchow (also Huchow).	6.30 and 8.00 daily.
Shanghai-Hangchow Train.	
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing (and Tangsi), Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping and Hangchow (also Shaoshing and Sioashan)	1.00
Shanghai-Woosung Train.	Close Daily.
Woosung (also Paoshan, Kiangwan & Tachang).	6, 7, 9.30, 11.45 a.m. 1.30, 3, 5, 7.30 p.m.
Sunkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places	3.00
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow via Ningpo, Shanghai-Hanchow train, 2 p.m., Sundays only.	

Steamer.	Mails close daily except Sunday. a.m.	p.m.
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow		3.50
Launch	close daily. a.m.	p.m.
Tsungmi and Paochen	7.00	2.00
	10.45	5.00
Pehsinchen, Chakiang, Pinghu, & Chungku	3.00	
Minghong and Nankiao	2.00	
	11.00	
Hunchow, Nanxing and Linghu	11.00	
Minghong and Wukahong, Nankiao	3.00	
	11.00	
Haimenting and Miaochen	7.00	5.00
	10.45	3.30
Chowpu	11.00	
Tatwan, Nankwei, Fenghsien and Sinchang	3.00	
Tachang	7.00	
	11.00	
Courier.		
Kiangnan Arsenal	8, 9, 10, 11 a.m. 12 noon. 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.	
Siccawei & Tsipao	8, 9, 10, 11 a.m. 12 noon.	
Chwansha	7.00	
	2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.	
Foot Boat.		

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
C. E. Anton Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq,. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kualalumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	24,600,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,743,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, RUE Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong Newchwang	Tsingtau Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny	(Dairen o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSITS BOXES:

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particular of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered, Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

ffice Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up	U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits	3,931,774.11
	U.S. $7,181,774.11

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG.
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilds . 55,000,000 (about £4,583,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Sh. Tls 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interests allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital	H.	$2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	H.	$1,357,850
Reserve Fund	H.	$70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
5559.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London etc.		
City of Manila		Oct. 19
Cyclops		Dec. 9
Demodocus		Oct. 13
Fushimi Maru		Oct. 16
Glenogle		Nov. 27
Katori Maru		Dec. 6
Hirano Maru		Oct. 29
Kaga Maru		Nov. 12
Karonga		Oct. 28
Machaon		Oct. 20
Mereinoshire		Dec. 3
Nankin		Dec. 12
Oanfa		Dec. 14
Pyrrhus		Nov. 10
Tokuyama Maru		Nov. 1
For Marseilles, etc.		
Amazone		Dec. 15
Atlantique		Nov. 17
Magellan		Nov. 3
Polynesien		Dec. 1
For Bombay		
Malta		Nov. 17
Nyanza**		Nov. 18
For Vancouver, etc.		
Empress of Asia		Dec. 2
Empress of Russia		Nov. 4
For New York		
Egremont Castle		Nov. 20
Kanagawa Maru		Nov. 22
Newby Hall		Nov. 2
Tsushima Maru		Dec. 12
For San Francisco, etc.		
China		Nov. 19
Korea Maru		Dec. 2
Siberia Maru		Dec. 16
Tenyo Maru		Dec. 21
Venezuela		Dec. 15
For Seattle		
Awa Maru		Nov. 9
Canada Maru		Nov. 20
Henrik Ibsen		Nov. 1
Justin		Nov. 14
Manila Maru		Dec. 13
Polynesien		Dec. 1
Kamakura Maru		Nov. 4
Yokohama Maru		Nov. 27

**With English Mail

Vessels To Arrive

	Sailed	*Due
FROM LONDON, ETC.		
Atsuta Maru	Nov. 11	Dec. 26
Carmarthenshire		Dec. 23
Glenturret		Jan. 15
Glenamoy	Nov. 10	Feb. 5
Malta		Jan. 18
Somali**	Nov.	Jan. 3
Namur		Feb. 2
Nellore		Feb. 15
Nyanza		Jan. 5
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Empress of Japan	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Monteagle	Dec. 19	Jan. 10
FROM NEW YORK		
City of Corinth	Nov. 4	Jan. 15
City of Vienna	Nov. 30	Jan. 15
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
China	Dec. 22	Feb. 1
Venezuela		Feb. 8
FROM LIVERPOOL		
Agapenor		Feb. 4
Antilochus		Jan. 19
Euryades		Jan. 28
Hyson		Feb. 4
Phemius	Oct. 25	Jan. 4
Teenkai	Oct. 25	Jan. 5
Telamon		Jan. 24
Tydeus	Oct. 18	Dec. 26
FROM MARSEILLES		
Armand Behic	Dec. 3	Dec. 23
Prothos	Nov. 29	Jan 3
FROM GOTHENBURG		
Nippon		Jan. 30

A 'Xmas Suggestion
"Sceptre Cigarettes"

Amusements

APOLLO THEATRE
Programme for December 23rd and 24th
TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!
"BUSINESS AS USUAL"
Pathe's Film d'Art
IN THREE REELS
Dealing with the present War and Munitions
Pathe's British, French and American Gazettes.
Depicting latest events of interest.
"Napoleon and Sally"
The two most wonderful Chimpanzees in the World in a one-reel comedy, entitled:
"When the Clock Went Cuckoo"
Produced by E. & R. Jungle Film Co. of Los Angeles.
"A Vogue of Suspicion"
An amusing comedy.
Charles Chaplin
In one reel farce comedy, entitled:
"Making A Living"

A. D. C.
GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME
"PUSS IN BOOTS"
IN AID OF ALLIED RED CROSS
Lyceum Theatre
Tuesday, 26th, Thursday, 28th and Saturday, 30th December
at 9 o'clock sharp.
MATINEE, Saturday, 30th
at 3 p.m.
Children half-price.
Booking now open at Moutrie's
USUAL PRICES
$3. $2. $1.
Gallery early door 50 cts. extra.
11850

VICTORIA THEATRE
SHOWING
on
Dec. 23rd, 24th & 25th
and
Matinee on Sunday.
The Artistic Masterpiece
THE
SIGN OF THE CROSS
IN FOUR PARTS
Other New Films
and
The Popular American Singer
MISS ROSE BERRY
In all the Latest Song Hits
CHRISTMAS MATINEE
On Monday, 25th
Specia Programme
and
TWENTY PRESENTS FOR THE CHILDREN

OLYMPIC THEATRE
PROGRAMME
For 23rd, 24th and 25th Dec.
"EVOLUTION OF LONDON TRAFFIC"
Interesting
"A STRANGE ADVENTURE"
Drama 2 parts
"EDDIE'S LITTLE LOVE AFFAIR"
Comedy
"NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC"
"SETTLED AT THE SEASIDE"
Keystone Comedy
"ONE ON MOTHER"
Comedy
"A DEAL IN DIAMONDS"
Comedy
CHRISTMAS MATINEE
On Monday, 25th Special Programme

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE
Corner of Wuchang and Chapoo Roads.
Saturday & Sunday, 23rd & 24th Dec.
"THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY."
60 Parts.
Acknowledged to be the most wonderful of all serial pictures ever produced.
The most thrilling, sensational and exciting picture ever shown. Every part is full of 'punch'.
4 parts shown with every change of programme.
Showing 23rd and 24th Chapters, entitled:
"The Double Cross"
and
"The Mad Millionaire"
Showing on Monday, the 25th and 26th Chapters.
Also Some Keystones, Chaplins & Other Comedies.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec 23	D.L.	Boston & New York	Eurymedon	Br.	B. & S.
24	8.30*	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
30	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Jan 6	P.M.	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
7	P.M	San Francisco	Nippon maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
8	noon	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	P.M.	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
19	P.M.	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
Feb 3	P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co.
3	D.L.	New York	Eurybates	Br.	B. & S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Dec 23	9.00*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
24	8.30*	Kobe, Yokohama	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
24	A.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Armand Behic	Fr.	Cie M. M.
26	11.30*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakuai maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
28	1.00	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
30	A.M.	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K
30	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Jan 2	A.M.	Yokohama	Somali	Br.	P. & O.
2	A.M.	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K
6	A.M.	Yokohama	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.
8	noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
12	A.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Dec 24	9.00*	London via Hongkong etc	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
25	10.00*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
27	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ninchow	Br.	B. & S.
31	1.30	London via Hongkong etc	Kashima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan 1	11.00*	Marseilles etc.	Athos	Fr.	Cie M. M.
6	D.L.	London via Cape	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.
6	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Armand Behic	Fr.	Cie M. M.
7	A.M.	London etc.	Mishima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
12	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Somali	Br.	P. & O.
15	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Tydeus	Br.	B. & S.
22	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.
23	D.L.	London via Cape	Phemius	Br.	B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Dec 23	8.30*	Hongkong	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
24	P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
24	A.M.	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
24	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
24	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Linan	Br.	B. & S.
25	8.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
27	D.L.	Hongkong Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
27	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
27	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
28	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
29	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Holhow	Br.	B. & S.
31	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Jan 2	..	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
17	P.M.	Hongkong	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Dec 23	A.M.	Dalny	Keelung maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
23	D.L.	Dalny	Ningpo	Br.	B. & S.
24	9.00*	Dalny	Wosang	Br.	J. M. & Co
24	D.L.	Haichow, Eching	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
24	D.L.	Dalny	Wuna	Br.	B. & S.
26	noon	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
26	noon	Haichow, Eching	Szechuen	Br.	B & S.
27	9.00*	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
27	..	Tientsin direct	Kwangping	Br.	K. M. A.
28	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Dec 23	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
23	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
23	M.N.	do	Changon	Br.	Geddes & Co
24	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
25	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
25	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
26	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
26	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
26	noon	Wuhu	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
27	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
27	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
28	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
28	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
29	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
29	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
29	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
30	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
30	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
31	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Dec 22	Ningpo	Shengking	1315	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Dec 22	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.NCo.	NSCW
Dec 22		Chelan maru	1734	Jan.		
Dec 22	Tientsin	Poochi	631	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Dec 22	Japan	Hirado maru		Jap.		WTW
Dec 22	Hongkong	Yingchow	1992	Br.	B. & S.	
Dec 22	Japan	Hakata maru	6241	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
Dec 22	Japan	Shidzuoka maru		Jap.	N. Y. K.	WW
Dec 22	Japan	Kamo maru	8524	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WW
Dec 22	Japan	Yei maru	2735	Jap.		
Dec 22	Hankow	Siangyang maru	2225	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Dec 22	Hankow etc.	Suiwo	1931	Br.	J. M. & Co.
22	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtah	1536	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
22	Wakamatzu	Fukuju maru	396	Jap.	M. B. K.
22	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.
22	Tsingtao	Jinji maru	997	Jap.	Sumki
22	Genoa, London	Gleniffer	6621	Br.	Glen Line
22	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	1223	Br.	J. M. & Co.
22	Tsingtao	Ono maru	444	Jap.	S.M.R.
22	Chinwangtao	Sishan	1290	Rus.	K. M. A.
22	Vladivostock via Nagasaki	Penza	1345	Rus.	R. V. F.
22	Ningpo	Shengking	1315	Br.	B. & S.
22	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B H	Dec. 2	Cruise	Brooklyn	Am cru.	9215	20	563	Day
P 4 O B I	Oct. 16	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
Y T P D	Nov. 20	Cruise	Helena	Am g-b.	1391	8	159	Brotherton
8 p.	Nov. 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b.	190	2	47	Carter
8 p.	Dec. 21	Yangtsze	Quiros	Am g-b.	350	4	54	Loftin
7 p.	Dec 10	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	243	6	29	King
B N B	Dec 16	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1392	8	159	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Siangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Ccott, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, Dec. 23 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. Wm. McIllwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, Dec. 25 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Poochi, Capt. Mackie, will leave on Saturday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping December 27. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, Capt. Nagano, will leave on Sunday, January 7, 1917. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, Capt. Nagano, will leave on Sunday, January 7, 1917. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Wednesday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Wingsang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Kwongsang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The P. & O. s.s. Novara left Kobe at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, and is expected to arrive Shanghai tomorrow morning.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Hakuai Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Thursday, and may be expected to arrive at N.Y.K. Wharf today about 9.30 a.m. She will be despatched for Nagasaki on Tuesday, December 26.

The P. and O. s.s. Medina, connecting at Colombo with the s.s. Nore, which left Shanghai on October 30, arrived in London on the 20th instant.

Passengers Arrived

Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Arnott and infant, Mr. H. W. Barrows, Mr. A. H. Compton, Mr. and Mrs. Cheng, Miss D. Chon, Mrs. W. S. Chun, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. C. Chun and 2 children, Mrs. W. E. Kurtz and Mrs. H. Webb and 2 children.

Per C.N. s.s. Wuchang from Hankow:—Mr. Waltie.

Per C.N. s.s. Shengking from Ningpo:—Miss G. Maignon, Messrs. Rodger, Mayer Cook and G. T. Finch.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Mr. H.O. Jones.

Per C.N. s.s. Yingchow from Hongkong:—Messrs. Donaldson and Channer.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo Maru from Japan:—Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Gull.

Passengers Departed

Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru for Nagasaki:—Mr. and Mrs. K. J. Imaneshi, For Kobe:—Mr. A. Bensdorp, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Melone. For Honolulu:—Dr. H. Clemmens. For Washington:—Mr. F. C. Tsoo. For New York:—Mrs. E. G. Saunders. For San Francisco:—Mr. H. P. Wong, Mr. W. G. R. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. J. Reynold and daughter, Mr. Y. Kitahara, Mr. Chin Shee, Mrs. Shun Shu and child, Mr. D. P. Brown, Mr. M. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. T. L. Harrison, Mrs. J. J. Wild, Mr. and Mrs. R. Simon.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 7.30 a.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

21.—Rather heavy anticyclone prevailing in the North; moderate barometric gradient all over the Chinese continent.

Winter monsoon with a N.E. component, resulting in sporadic and light precipitations; however, rather fine weather at Shanghai.

22.—Very fine weather, hoar frost during the night, dew and dense mist at sunrise. Light N.E. breezes.

Meteorological Readings

Friday, December 22, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m
Bar. at Centg., mm	769.9	76\68
" " inches	30.24	30. 0
Variation mm. for 24 h	-0 75	†0 58
Variation mm. for 12 h	†0.66	†0.8
Wind Direction	NNE	N
Wind Kilom per hour	12	11
Wind Miles	7.5	6.8
Temperature Cen	2\3	6 6
Temperature Fahr	26.3	43.9
Humidity: oo	10	87
Nebulosity: 5-10	0	9
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Dec 18	Japan	Asosan maru	1221	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 20	Hongkong	Eurymedon	3361	Br.	B. & S.	BV
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Dec 11	Japan	Fuyo maru	757	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	HYPW
Dec 19	Tientsin	Feiching	994	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	[illegible] W
Dec 13	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	TKDD
Dec 18	Japan	Hirano maru	885	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Dec 19	Foochow	Haean	1839	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Dec 9	Hankow	Banping	581	Chi.	H. Y. P. I. Co.	HYPW
May 28	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	Int.D
Nov 28	Chefoo	Kungping	1742	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	BJ
Dec 9	Japan	Kaiko maru	957	Jap.	M. B. K.	TKDLW
Dec 7	Japan	Kaga maru	1784	Jap.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Nov 18	Hankow	Lienhua	366	Br.	J. M. & Co	8 p
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1684	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Dec 15	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
Dec 21	Japan	Nanto maru	514	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	3318	Aus	Aus Lloyd	B IX
Dec 20	Japan	Sanno maru	2119	Jap.	K. D. Co.	BIII
Dec 21	Chinwangtao	Shinfoo	1323	Chi.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Dec 21	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan.	G.-N. T. Co.	7 p
Dec 6	Japan	Tokio maru	2196	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	CMEW
Dec 9	Amoy	Taishun	1216	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Dec 12	Hongkong	Tuner	8650	Br.	B. & S.	BX
Dec 21		Totomi maru	3412	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WW
Dec 13	Swatow	Wosang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Dec 20	Japan	Yawata maru	3895	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW

A 'Xmas Suggestion

"Sceptre Cigarettes"

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

TRANS PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

Shanghai to Vancouver 14 days — Shanghai to Montreal 19 days

Shanghai to Chicago 18 days — Shanghai to New York 19½ days

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AND EMPRESS OF ASIA

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.
30,625 tons, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

	1917		1917
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	30 Dec.	EMPRESS OF ASIA	14 April
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	13 Jan.	MONTEAGLE	18 April
MONTEAGLE	7 Feb.	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	12 May
EMPRESS OF ASIA	17 Feb.	EMPRESS OF JAPAN	26 May
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	17 Mar.	EMPRESS OF ASIA	9 June
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	31 Mar.	MONTEAGLE	27 June

For further information, sailings, etc., please apply to

J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Dept. — L. E. N. RYAN, Agent.

Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads,

Tel. No. 1668. Shanghai.

T. K. K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.

To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S.	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	Jan.	7	1917
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	"	19	"
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	"	30	"
"	"KOREA MARU"	18,000	Feb.	13	"
"	"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000	Mar.	1	"
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000	"	9	"
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	"	23	"
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	April	5	"
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	"	19	"
"	"KOREA MARU"	18,000	May	1	"
"	"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000	"	15	"
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000	"	26	"
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	June	8	"
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	"	22	"

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless, electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

For further information, rates of passage money and freight apply to

THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, *Agents.*

Telephone No. 3229. 33, Szechuen Road.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers

"Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia"

14,000 tons each

TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe

	Sailing to Manila and Hongkong.	To San Francisco
S.S. "Ecuador"	—	Jan. 6
S.S. "Venezuela"	Feb. 3	Mar. 4
S.S. "Ecuador"	Mar. 12	Mar. 31

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration.

Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information re freight and passage, apply to the Agents:

ANDERSEN, MEYER & Co., LTD.

Tel. 778 Local No. 13 — 5 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

FEB. 3, APRIL 14, JUNE 26.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE

REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG

JAN. 17, APRIL 1, JUNE 12.

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT

NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD,

'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service calling at Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Teneriffe, London.

	Tons.		
KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	Dec. 24
KASHIMA MARU.....	19,000	Capt. K. Inatsu,	Dec. 31
MISHIMA MARU.....	16,000	Capt. S. Nishimura,	Jan. 7

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu,	Dec. 24
SHIDZUOKA MARU....	12,500	Capt. I. Noma,	Jan. 8, 1917
KAMAKURA MARU....	12,500	Capt. N. Kawashima,	Jan. 28, 1917

KOBE TO SEATTLE. From Kobe.

AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	Jan. 20, 1917

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	Dec. 23
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Dec. 26
YAMASHIRO MARU...	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Dec. 30
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Jan. 2
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui.	Jan. 6

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	Dec. 28
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Jan. 4, 1917

FOR JAPAN.

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu,	Dec. 24
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Jan. 12, 1917

FOR HONGKONG.

SHIDZUOKA MARU....	12,500	Capt. I. Noma,	Dec. 23

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

			Leave Hongkong.
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. K. Takeda,	Jan. 16, 1917
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Yoshikawa,	Feb. 13, „
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. K. Soyeda,	Mar. 20, „

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

TOKUJI IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: **Yusen, Shanghai.** Tel. No. **2729.**

Two Million Dollars Advance for Chinese

Will Be Paid By Quadruple Bankers Out of Salt Revenues Surplus

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, December 22.—The Quadruple Bankers have decided to pay two million Dollars as advance to the Peking Government out of the surplus of the salt revenues during this month.

Italian War Relief Fund

The following is the 17th list of subscriptions to the ItaHan Red Cross and Fund in aid of the Italian Victims of the War:—

	Tls.	$
C. Bedoni (17th)	36	
G. A. Bena (3rd)....		50
C. Bianchi (17th)....		25
L. Camera (17th)....		50
T. Casella (17th)....		5
A. Cerutti (17th)....		10
E. Denegri (17th)...		100
A. P. Denegri (17th).		25
A. P. Ferrari (17th)..		5
G. Finocchiaro (17th)		10
Leone Levi (17th)...		20
G. D. Musso (16th and 17th)		100
Madame Panfili (17th)		5
A. Riggio (17th)....		30
Mr. and Mrs. G. Bartolini (instead of 'Xmas Presents) ..		30
W. Brand		50
E. O. C.		30
Mr. and Mrs. Cornfoot		30
G. H. Charlton		15
H. B. Woodford.....		15
C. L. Zeen		5

Lire.	Tls.	$
	36	610
Previously acknowledged ..1,000	1,519.80	9,975
1,000	1,555.80	10,585

Handed over to Mr. M. Denegri, local Representative of the Italian Red Cross Society Mex. $ 305 and Tls. 18 and remitted to the Committee instituted at the War Office for the distribution of funds contributed in aid of Wounded Soldiers and the families of Dead Soldiers £42.4.11 at exchanges 72.20 and 3/6 1/16 = Mex. $305 and Tls. 18.

A Riggio,
Hon. Treasurer.
15 Avenue du Roi Albert.

Italian Troop-Ship Sinks In Collision

Rammed By French Battleship Ernestrran; 15 Men Drowned, 115 Saved

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 21.—A telegram from Marseilles states that the French battleship Ernestrran has returned to Toulon, after colliding with and sinking an Italian troop-ship. Fifteen men were drowned and 115 saved.

Medhurst College

The Christmas concert of Medhurst College will take place at 76 Chaoufoong Road, today, at 6.30 p.m. The program follows:

1. Hymn
2. Prayer .....Rev. F. K. Leigh
3. Short address...Rev. E. J. Malpas
4. Display .....Blind boys
5. Mouth organ.....Mr. Johnson
6. Banjo .....Mr. Pringle
7. Mouth organ and Banjo
   Mr. Pringle
   Mr. Johnson
8. Performance
   Medhurst A. D. C.
9. Boxing ....Mr. P. Y. Kyung.
   Mr. V. K. Daung.
   Mr. T. W. Zau.
10. Music .. Members of O.M.S.
11. Song .... Rev. E. J. Malpas.
    Mr. P. Y. Kyung
12. Boxing ....Mr. V. K. Daung.
    Mr. T. W. Zau.
13. Performance Medhurst A.D.C.
14. Benediction.

EXCHANGE OFFICERS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 20.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. J. F. Hope, on behalf of the Foreign Office, replying to Mr. Rowland Hunt, stated that the Captain of the German battle-cruiser Blucher and an officer belonging to the L-15 have been removed from Donnington Hall to Switzerland, as exchanges for British officers unfit for service from Germany. Responsibility for the selection of the prisoners exchanged rested with Anglo-Swiss and Teuton-Swiss medical commissions.

Navy Y. M. C. A. Notes

On Friday night, the Navy Y. M. C. A. was the scene of much activity, in that the final rehearsal of the sketches for the Pre-Christmas Social that is to be held tonight for the entire U. S. Asiatic Fleet was run through. The work done by the men points to a very interesting program tonight.

Through the courtesy of the Admiral, the Brooklyn's fine orchestra will supply the music throughout the evening. The program will be one of unusual variety and interest. The problem that confronted the promoters of the affair was not what could they get to put on, but, owing to the vast amount of available talent in the fleet, just what they could afford to leave out at this time was the trouble.

Aside from several sketches and original monologues, etc., there will be novelty dancing, double comedy work and many fine solos. After the refreshments, the second part of the program will be largely taken up with novelty boxing, that is two "battles royal" using four men each, wrestling and boxing exhibitions. Anyone who has been fortunate enough to have witnessed some of the previous enlisted men's affairs will know that tonight's program will be one of the best yet attempted. Although these socials are for the men of the Navy, a few special civilian guests have been invited.

The new song-books donated to the Navy Y. M. C. A. by Mr. H. H. Cameron have filled a long-felt need and have met with instant favor. All the songs are of the latest and most catchy order, at the same time striking a deep religious note. The Sunday afternoon meetings for enlisted men have been greatly brightened by this addition. Up to date, many men of note have been scheduled to speak at these Sunday meetings. The Committee promoting them consider themselves very fortunate in that, for the Christmas service, they have been able to get Mr. Arthur Rugh, Student Secretary for entire China, to give the address. Mr. Rugh is a well-known speaker, both in America and before the student body of China and a rare treat is in store for the public tomorrow at 4 p.m. The service lasts but one hour and the general public are cordially invited.

OFFICES

TO LET

From 1st October, a flat of eight large rooms or part thereof, in Nanking Road, close to the Bund Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to Box No. 370, care of office of this paper.

Customs 'Xmas Social

The Christmas round of festivities was ushered in at the Customs Club yesterday afternoon when the kiddies had their annual 'Xmas entertainment and were all made happy by a generous distribution of a very fine display of gifts.

In all there must have been close on a couple of hundred children in attendance and the big hall of the Club was kept crowded all the afternoon for, in addition, there were almost as many grown-ups as youngsters present. It was, as ever, a great success and the children had a gorgeous time. Included among those who were thus made happy were many orphans from nearly all of the schools of the Settlement. Mr. P. L. Raeburn most enjoyably carried out the pleasing duties of Father Christmas and Mr. G. E. Sherman "clowned" for the benefit of the kiddies, being ably assisted by Mr. George Ratcliffe. Mrs. Sherman was responsible for all the gifts and she is to be congratulated on the splendid success which attended her efforts. After tea, which was looked after by Mr. F. Rowland, many games were indulged in and for an hour it was one big happy romp. Then the culminating joy of all—the distribution of the gifts—was undertaken by Mr. Raeburn. Commissioner Unwin and Mr. C. P. Dawson were among those who attended.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

BRITISH FINANCES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 20.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. A. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated that, up to December 16, the Treasury had received £73,690,000 in excess profits tax.

Mr. G. H. Roberts announced that, from January 1, railway passenger tickets would be increased fifty per cent, except workmen's tickets and season-tickets up to forty miles. There would also be a restriction of the passenger-train service.

A 'Xmas Suggestion

"Sceptre Cigarettes"

EXTRACT of MALT with COD LIVER OIL

Highly nutritious

Easily digested

Palatable

Price $1.00 per 1 lb. tin.

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.

37, Nanking Road, SHANGHAI.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ — Midnight, 13³⁰ — 1³⁰ p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2035	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2220	1900	1035
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1650	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	200	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line			Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—		1705	1950
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—		1655	1941
745	1200	—	78	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—		1631	1911
1133	1500	—	148	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—		1332	1508
1457	1746	—	—	dep. Techow dep.	—		1049	1158
1801	2021	—	220	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—		806	845
7.	:	—	—	:	—		:	8.
800	2031	—	266	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—		756	1812
1039	2231	—	300	dep. Taianfu dep.	—		601	1542
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—		349	1311
1315	048	—	377	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—		339	1256
158	316	—	—	dep. Lincheng dep.	—		120	1032
1816	[illegible]	—	420	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—		2336	810
9.	:	—	—	:	—		:	10.
630	457	—	523	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—		2329	2007
1156	833	—	600	arr. Pengpu dep.	—		1953	1442
1206	840	—	631	dep. Pengpu arr.	—		1946	1432
1657	1152	—	—	dep. Chuchow dep.	—		1648	928
1848	1300	—	—	arr. Pukow dep.	—		1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsechuang Branch Line						
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1220	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1456	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858	638	1219	1908	a. Tsechuang d.	702	1302	1950

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

| 300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	1 Express R	3 Local	5 Slow	7 Coolie Goods	9 Fast R	11 Local	13 N S G Local	15 Night Express R.S.	17 N S G Local
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.55		8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	8.40	23.00	17.15
Nansiang.. .. „			8.56	9.48	13.21	15.55	9.15	—	17.50
Kunshan .. „			9.55	11.04	14.07	16.51		—	
SOOCHOW arr.	9.34		10.52	12.05	14.40	17.68		1.01	
dep.	9.41		11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13		1.08	
WUSIH .. arr.	10.24		12.11	13.33	15.45	19.33		2.03	
dep.	10.31		12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41		2.10	
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.13		13.30	14.51	16.38	20.45		3.00	
dep.	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47			3.10	
TANYANG .. arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41			—	
dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43			—	
CHINKIANG arr.	12.48	8.53	15.49	17.08	18.22			4.56	
dep.	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.32			5.06	
Nanking Ferry ..arr.	*14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
NANKING .. „	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05			6.50	..

STATIONS.	2 Local	4 Slow	6 Coolie Goods	8 Fast R	10 Express R	12 Local	14 N S G Local	16 Night Express R.S.	18 N S G Local
NANKING .. ..dep.		7.00	7.20	11.15	14.20	15.55		23.00	
Nanking Ferry ..dep.		—	—	—	*14.20	—		—	
CHINKIANG.. arr.		8.57	9.42	12.50	15.51	18.05		0.46	
dep.		9.05	9.52	12.59	16.01	18.25		1.00	
TANYANG .. arr.		9.55	10.48	13.38	16.36	19.16		—	
dep.		9.57	10.53	13.40	16.38	19.19		—	
CHANGCHOW arr.		11.04	12.11	14.42	17.26	20.30		2.53	
dep.	6.20	11.14	12.23	14.52	17.36			3.06	
WUSIH .. arr.	7.24	12.14	13.36	15.43	18.24			4.01	
dep.	7.31	12.22	13.46	15.53	18.31			4.11	
SOOCHOW .. arr.	8.40	13.35	14.55	16.47	19.21			5.04	
dep.	8.46	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.28			5.12	
Kunshan .. .. „	9.54	14.57	16.14	17.41	—			—	
Nansiang.. .. „	10.53	15.57	17.19	18.26	—		9.46	6.33	13.06
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	11.25	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.20		10.15	7.00	13.30

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	6.55	7.15	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.20	18.10	20.45
KIANGWAN	7. 2	7. 2	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.47	18.37	21. 2
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7. 0	8. 0	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.55	18.45	21.20

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46
SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.15	7.30	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.20	17.25	20.00
KIANGWAN	6.26	7.46	10.16	12.24	14.11	15.41	17.36	20 11
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.50	8.10	10 40	12.50	14 35	16.05	18.00	21.25

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 12th DECEMBER 1916

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	102 Local	104 Fast	106 Slow	108 Coolie & Goods	D Local	E Local	110 Express	112 Local	H Local	I Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.		7.35	8.55	10.05			14.00			
Jessfield ..... dep.		8.00	9.20	10.30			14.25			
Siccawei ..... dep.		8.11	9.31	10.41			14 36			
Lunghwa Junction.... dep.		8.28	9.48	11.00			14.52			
		A. 104	B. 106	C. 108	D	E	F. 110	G. 112	H	I
Shanghai South....dep.		*8.00*	*9.20*	*10.30*	*11.20*	*13.35*	*14.30*	*16.10*	*16.45*	*18.00*
Lunghwa Junction..dep.		*8.38*	*9.48*	*11.00*	*11.38*	*13.53*	*14.52*	*16.29*	*17.03*	*18.18*
Sunghiang ..... arr			9.09	10.47	12.00			15.26	17,37	
dep.			9.13	10.55	12.10			15 28	17.47	
Kashai..... dep.			10.03	11 58	13.33			16.15	18.57	
Kashing ..... arr.			10 25	12.26	14.06			16 38	19.30	
dep.		7.20	10.35	12.36	14.16			16 46		
Yeh Zah ..... dep.		8.08	11 14	13.20	15.15			17.21		
Chang An..... dep.		9.00	11.49	14.04	16.10			17 55		
Hangchow..... arr.		10.26	12 43	15.16	17.37			18.42		
dep.		10.38	12 53	15.26	17.47			18.54		
Zah Kou..... arr.		11.00	13.09	15.45	18.15			19.10		

STATIONS	O Local	P Local	101 Local	R Local	103 Fast	105 Slow	U Local	107 Coolie and Goods	109 Express	111 Local
Zah Kou..... dep.					6 45	8.10		8 55	14 15	16 00
Hangchow..... arr.					7 05	8 30		9 23	14.30	16.24
dep.					7. 5	8 40		9 33	14 40	16.35
Chang An..... dep.					8.15	9 56		11.03	15 26	17.57
Yeh Zah..... dep.					8 52	10 40		12 30	5.57	18.50
Kashing ..... arr.					9 30	11.22		13 36	16.28	19.40
dep.			7.25		9 40	11.30		14.07	16 38	
Kashai..... dep.			8.01		10.05	12.00		14 47	17.01	
Sunghiang..... arr.			9.08		10 54	12 59		16 08	17.46	
dep.			9.18		10.57	13 03		16.13	17.49	
	O	P	Q. 101	R	S. 103	T. 105	U	V. 107	W. 109	
Lunghwa Junction..dep.	*8.35*	*9.55*	*10.37*	*10.55*	*11.48*	*14.05*	*14.55*	*17.32*	*18.33*	
Shanghai South....arr.	*8.53*	*10.13*	*10.55*	*11.13*	*12.05*	*14.23*	*15.13*	*17.40*	*18.50*	
Lungh a Junction.... dep.					11.44	14.03		17.19	18.29	
Siccawei..... dep.					11 56	14.15		17 31	18 41	
Jessfield ..... dep.					12.07	14 27		17 42	18.52	
Shanghai North .... arr.					12.30	14 50		18.05	19.15	

KIANGSU BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	122	124	126	128	130	132
Kon Zen Chiao.. dep.	7.05	8.30	11.05	14.05	16.05	18.15
Ken Shang Mun. arr.	7.18	8.43	11.18	14.18	16.18	18.28
dep.	7.25	8.50	11.20	14.21	16.20	18.29
Hangchow..... arr.	7.35	9.00	11.30	14.31	16 30	18.37
dep.		9.05	11.35		16.37	
Zah Kou..... arr.		9.25	11.55		17.00	

STATIONS	121	123	125	127	129	131
Zah Kou..... dep		9.40	12.20		17.15	
Hangchow..... arr.		10.00	12.40		17.35	
dep	7.45	10.05	12 50	14.55	17.40	18 58
Ken Shang Mun. arr	7.55	10.15	13.00	15 05	17.50	19 09
dep.	8.00	10.23	13 05	15.10	17.52	19.02
Kon Zen Chiao.. arr.	8.13	10.35	13.18	15.23	18.05	19.15

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

R. W. HEIDORN & CO.

will sell at their salesroom

Nos. 7-8 French Bund

by Public Auction

on

To-day, the 23rd Dec., 1916,

at 10 a.m.

SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

drawing-room & bedroom suites, stoves, carpets, sewing machines, office furniture, desk, sample shelves, silver inlaid wooden figures, mother o' pearl inlaid lacquered trays, brass vases & bowls.

R. W. HEIDORN & Co.
Auctioneers

Telephone 4240

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2405

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Preparatory School for children, between the ages of five and ten years, will be opened at 24 Kungping Road on Tuesday, January 9, at 9 a.m.

The mistress-in-charge will be in attendance at the School on Monday, January 8, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., to enrol pupils and answer inquiries.

The monthly fee is $8 or for Kindergarten children $5: for a family of two children a reduction of 20 per cent., and for one of three or more children a reduction of 33⅓ per cent., will be made.

By order,

J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, December 14, 1916.

12140

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 2408

ELECTRICITY.

OWING to the increased cost of coal it has been found necessary to raise the price of electricity for light, heat and power by approximately 15 per cent on the existing rates: the tariff revised accordingly is published in the Municipal Gazette of December 21. The increased price for Bulk Supply will be in accordance with the terms contained in the agreements with consumers taking such supply

The revised prices will come into force for the quarter ending March 31, 1917 and continue until further notice.

By order,

J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

COUNCIL ROOM,
Shanghai, December 21, 1916.

12140

"Mei Lea Park"

Summer in Chefoo—one of the finest Sea-Side Resorts in Northern China.

A small tract of land, contiguous to the East Beach, has been laid out in building lots suitable for summer cottages. Why not buy a lot and own your summer home? If you decide to build, your building operations will be under the personal supervision of an experienced Foreign Architect and Building Superintendent.

For further information address the undersigned:—

R. S. MILLS,
EAST BEACH,
CHEFOO.

11952

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

THE Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Monday and Tuesday, the 25th and 26th December, on account of the Christmas Holidays.

12128

A 'Xmas Suggestion

"Sceptre Cigarettes"

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith bought an auto, a four-wheeled affair.
And this auto once skidded, but Bill didn't care.
For the unfaithful thing, in naking the swerve,
Threw Bill in a shop full of "Secial Reserve."

RESERVE ALL YOUR ORDERS FOR "SPECIAL RESERVE"—CRAWFORD'S "SPECIAL RESERVE" SCOTCH WHISKEY

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

Christmas and New Year Excursions.

On and from Friday, the 22nd December, 1916, until January 4th, 1917, inclusive, return tickets at fare and a half will be issued as shown below:—

Shanghai-Nanking Railway—First and Second Class between Shanghai North, Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chingkiang and Nanking.

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway—First, Second & Third Class between Shanghai South, Sungkiang, Kashai, Kashing, Yeh Zah, Changan, Kon Zen Chiao and Hangchow.

First, Second and Third Class Through return tickets at fare and a half will be issued from or to the stations on either line above mentioned.

By Order,
The Traffic Manager.

12127

The Shanghai Skating Rink

THE FIRST
Grand Masquerade Carnival
will take place
To-night

Skating from 9.00 p.m. to 12.00 p.m.
Dancing from 12.00 p.m. to 2.00 a.m.

Admission:
Adults.....$1.00
Children and Spectators 0.60

Prizes will be given for Fancy Dresses (Gentlemen and Ladies); Original Costumes (Gentlemen and Ladies); Fast Skating, etc., etc., etc.

The Shanghai Skating Rink
North Szechuen Rd. Extension.
Formerly The Hongkew Skating Rink.

12113

SECOND 5½% RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1916.

Rbls. 3,000,000,000.00 reimbursable at par on the 14th of October, 1926.

Subscription to the above loan is opened in Russia on the 14th of November up to the 26th of December, 1916.

The price of issue is 95%.

The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and of other taxations.

The Loan will not be converted before the date fixed for reimbursement.

Coupons are payable in Russ half yearly on the 14th of April and 14th of October.

Interest on the above Loan runs from the 1/14 of October ,1916—this is to be taken into consideration when subscribing and added to the price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank and its Branches in China, Japan and India are ready to accept applications for the above named loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission. The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

L. JEZIERSKY,
Manager.

11583

HARDWARE METALS AND SUNDRIES

Zung Lee & Sons
(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)
SHANGHAI

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

Winter Overcoats

New American Styles and American Patterns
Business and Evening Clothes
THOM SHING
G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA

IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS
Representing
WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY
(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Dealers)
San Francisco, California

Telephone No. 930. Address: 8a Peking Road.

11677

By Special Appointment to His Majesty The King

Supplied to all the Royal Palaces for more than Sixty years

YOU will always find "Begg's" in good company. The men who order this famous old Whisky are men who know a good thing and keep to it. It's "Begg's" every time!

SOLE AGENTS
FREDERICK EZRA & CO.
2A Kiukiang Road Telephone 2273

JOHN BEGG'S
SCOTCH WHISKY

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"

NOTICE

Passengers are hereby notified that all baggage for the above steamer will be examined before it goes on board the tender.

Examination of heavy baggage will take place at the office of The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, at 3 p.m. on the 29th December, 1916.

Examination of hand baggage will take place on the Municipal Jetty. The tender will leave at 9.30 a.m., and all hand baggage must be on the jetty not later than 9.00 a.m. on the 31st, December 1916.

The pontoon, on which the examination of hand baggage takes place, will be closed to all except passengers during the examination.

C. P. O. S., Ltd.

12146

Useful 'Xmas Gifts

We have everything suitable for useful 'Xmas Gifts to suit all purses.

Visit our stores first and you will buy the best and cheapest.

R. V. SOLINA & Co.

12073 D 19 20 23 24

NOTICE

One bill of lading, No. 78 (Rlwy car No. 417) for 240 packages of walnuts & 10 packages of walnuts, (Rlwy car No. 337) marked Foo Kee (福記), issued by Messrs. Wei Tung & Co. (滙通公司), in name of Foo Kee (福記), on the 22nd and 23rd of 11th moon respectively, which have been handed over to the Dai Fung Yung at Shong Gung Lane (大豐永長耕里) for passing Customs. Owing to the disappearance of the manager of the said Dai Fung Yung, carrying with him the said bills, we, the undersigned, have had them declared null and void and fresh bills obtained from Messrs. Wei Tung & Co.

We also advertise in the "Shun Pao" and "Sin Wan Pao" warning the public not to negotiate the same.

Foo Kee and Zung Shien Tsin.
(福記任選青仝啟)

12143

IF YOU WISH TO HAVE FRESH COFFEE,

Vanila Beans & Chicory

GO TO

THE SHANGHAI GENERAL STORE

No. 5 Broadway.

'XMAS SALE

SILVERWARE
JEWELLERY
and
Best JADE Stone
LESS TWENTY PER CENT
up to
10th January, 1917,
at
SING FAT & CO.
KIANGSE ROAD

11775

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

'Xmas Dance and Supper
at the
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
To-night
Dancing from 10 to 12 p.m.
Supper at Midnight.
Dancing after Supper.

Dance and Supper, $3.00 person.

Fancy Dress Ball and Supper
Saturday, December 30th
Special Orchestra for dancing from 10 to 12 p.m. and during Supper
Prof. Papini's Orchestra will play for Dancing after Supper.
MASKS NOT PERMITTED
Dance and Supper, $3.00 person.
RESERVE SUPPER TABLES EARLY

12131

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bathroom and verandah attached, to let.
Tel. 3482

9408

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

In No. 11, Large Sitting-room, Bedroom and Bathroom attached, facing Park, to be let from the 1st Jan. Suitable for a married couple. 'Phone 1946.

10070

TO LET

CENTRAL. Large and small rooms: bathrooms attached, Quiet comfort. Excellent cooking, very moderate terms. Apply to Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS.

11282

TO LET, in a highly-modern Realty house, a large, light and elegantly-furnished bed-sitting-room, with tiled bathroom. Suitable for two bachelors or a married couple, with full board. Apply to Box 232, THE CHINA PRESS.

12097

TO LET, large well-furnished room, suitable for married couple, modern conveniences. Western district, close trams. Apply to Box 283, THE CHINA PRESS.

12105 D 20 22 23

NICE furnished attic room, full board, to let, German family, central. Also accommodation for table boarders. Apply to Box 278, THE CHINA PRESS.

12096 D 24

TO LET, two large double rooms, both with separate bathroom, verandah attached. Facing south. Terms reasonable. Apply 45 Bubbling Well Road.

12075

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, a small room, in English family, including board. Apply to Miss Gauhman, 20 Nanking Road.

12145 D 24

HOUSES TO LET

18 RUE CORNEILLE, near French Park, 5 large rooms, hot water services, perfect bathrooms and kitchen, large verandah, garden and tennis, to let, Tls. 125. Raven Trust Co., Ltd. 38, Kiangse Road. Tel. 60.

1 139

TO LET, No. 448 Avenue Joffre, 9-roomed house, situated North-West corner of Avenue Joffre and Route des Soeurs. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.

11839 T. F.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED position by neutral, being able to secure new connections with home firms. Experience in piece goods and sundries. Formerly import manager in South. Apply to Box 294, THE CHINA PRESS.

12135 D 23

FOREIGNER open for engagement as representative, travelling or otherwise. Apply to Box 293, THE CHINA PRESS.

12134 D 24

EUROPEAN desires position as secretary or correspondent. Expanding business preferred. Apply to Box 288, THE CHINA PRESS.

12123 D 23

SITUATION VACANT

COMPRADORE wanted by American export firm. Tls. 5,000 cash required. Good salary and commission. Apply to Box 295, THE CHINA PRESS.

12136 D 27

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

WANTED to buy, second-hand "Douglas" motor-cycle. Apply to Box 298, THE CHINA PRESS.

12144 D 24

A BOARDING HOUSE, in good location, for sale. Price 25 per cent. cheaper than price originally paid. Apply to Box 297, THE CHINA PRESS.

12138 D 24

HUPMOBILE—1916, guaranteed perfect condition, for sale. Apply to Box 296, THE CHINA PRESS.

12137 D 27

WHOLESALE Wine and Spirit business, for sale, as a going concern. Good connection. Apply to Box 290, THE CHINA PRESS.

12129 D 23

WANTED, a small but choice collection of Gramaphone Records, Victor for preference. Apply to Box 148, THE CHINA PRESS.

T F.

DUNNAGE PLANKS wanted, big lot, old or new, minimum thickness two inches. Apply to Box 299, THE CHINA PRESS.

12148 D 27

SMALL cycle-car for auction, at L. Moore & Co., at noon, today, 23rd inst. Perfect running-order guaranteed.

12147 D 23

FOR SALE, one complete treatment of the original German Salvarsen "606". Apply, with best offers, to Box 280, THE CHINA PRESS.

12101 D 24

WELL-FURNISHED boarding house for sale. Ten rooms. Close to town. Price moderate. For particulars, apply to Box 291, THE CHINA PRESS.

12132 D 23

Do you wish to buy beautiful things for

'XMAS PRESENTS?

The Embroidery and Lace Depot
are prepared to allow
20 per cent discount
on every hand-made article, from the 4th to 24th Dec. 1916
P574 Nanking Road. 11884